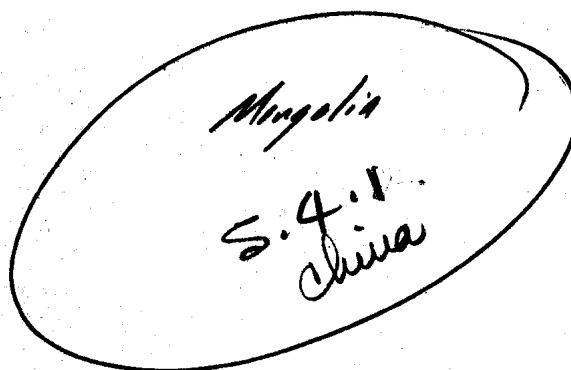


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TRANSLATIONS ON COMMUNIST CHINA

No. 131

SINO-MONGOLIAN BORDER PROTOCOL



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No. 131

SINO-MONGOLIAN BORDER PROTOCOL

Protocol Between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Mongolian People's Republic Concerning the Boundary Between the Two Countries; Peking, Chung-hua Jen-min Kung-ho-kuo T'iao-yueh-chi, Chinese, Vol 13, 1964 or 1965 (?), pp 78-258.

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PREAMBLE

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, in view of the fact that the Joint Sino-Mongolian Border Demarcation Committee has successfully determined the boundary line between the two countries on the basis of the Border Treaty Between the People's Republic of China and the Mongolian People's Republic of 26 December 1962⁽¹⁾ under the principle of negotiation on equal footing and friendly cooperation, with the conviction that this will help consolidate the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries, and for this purpose, sign this protocol in accordance with Article 3 of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty.

PART I. General

Article 1

The border between China and Mongolia has been determined by the Joint Sino-Mongolian Border Demarcation Committee according to the provisions of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty. The border determined by the two parties begins in the west from a 4104.0(4050)-meter hill in the K'uei-t'un Mountains (T'a-pan-pao-k'o-te mountains) of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Range) and ends in the east at a point where the elevation is 646.7(645.5) meters [at the center of T'a-erh-pa-ken-ta-hu Hill at an elevation of 646.7(645.0) meters]. The entire length of the border is 4,672.7153 kilometers. *2920 miles*

In view of the fact that at the signing of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty the maps used by both parties showed some difference from the actual situation in certain sectors, the Sino-Mongolian Border Demarcation Committee

(1) See Collection of Treaties, Vol. 11, p 19 -- Editor

has, under the principle of equality and mutual benefit, negotiated on the basis of the actual situation and subsequently resolved the problem concerning the strike of the Border in these sectors during the course of demarcation, and made certain adjustments to the border according to the provisions of Article 1 of the Border Treaty.

Based on the actual results of the border demarcation by both parties, Part 2 of this protocol presents a more detailed and accurate description of the border between the two countries, and the strike is clearly shown in the "Boundary Atlas for the People's Republic of China and the Mongolian People's Republic," which is included in this protocol as an appendix. In the future, the provisions of this protocol and the above-mentioned atlas should be regarded as the standard for the strike of the border between the two countries.

Article 2

The two parties have erected border markers at 639 places along the entire length of the Sino-Mongolian border, numbered 1 through 639 from west to east. The principles governing the selection of places for erecting border markers are as follows:

1. Important points, col gaps (Ta-pan), mountain peaks, and other significant points along the border.
2. The points where the border contacts or departs from main roads, rivers and lakes;
3. The points where the border passes through railroads, main roads, rivers and lakes; and
4. Triangulation points astride the border, and points near important wells and springs astride the border.

Article 3

Single border markers, double markers bearing the same number and triple markers bearing the same number are erected at demarcation points depending upon local situations. Single markers, erected either on the border or in the territory of one country, are explained in Part 2 of this protocol. Double or triple markers, erected either on the boundary line or in the territory of either country according to the local situation, are also explained in Part 2 of this protocol. The principles followed for determining the use of single, double, or triple markers are as follows:

1. At demarcation points on land, single markers are used;
2. At triangulation points astride the border, and by the side of wells and springs astride the border single markers are used;

3. At places where the boundary line extends into or departs from a road and in places where a road is used as the boundary line, single posts are erected in the middle of the road, or double posts bearing the same number are erected on both sides of the road.

4. At points where the border cuts into or departs from a river, single markers are erected, or double markers are erected on the banks of the river;

5. At places where the border intersects roads, rivers, or lakes, single markers are erected, or double markers bearing the same number are erected on both banks of the river;

6. At demarcation points where a river serves as the boundary line, double markers bearing the same number are erected on both banks of the river;

7. At demarcation points where the boundary line intersects a railroad, double markers bearing the same number are erected on both sides of the railroad where the tracks of the two countries meet;

8. Where the boundary line runs along a river to a place where this river is joined by another river, and then leaves the area of confluence, single or triple markers bearing the same number are erected; and

9. When the boundary line follows a river until that river meets a road, and then follows the road, or when the boundary line follows a road until the road meets a river, and then follows the river, double or triple markers bearing the same number are used on both sides of the road or the river.

Article 4

Markers are divided into two kinds: one is a mound of rocks and the other is concrete. The former has a concrete post mounted on a square base, which measures 1.5 meters on each side at the base and 1 meter on each side on the top. It stands 1 meter high, with a concrete sign standing 30 cm from the top of the base. The latter is made of reinforced concrete, 20 cm wide, 15 cm thick, and 2 meters high, with 0.8 meters buried under the ground and 1.2 meters standing above ground. In a number of places, cement posts are built on concrete bases. At junctions of railroads from the two countries, concrete markers are erected on concrete bases on both sides of the junction. These posts are 60 cm wide, 40 cm thick and 3.8 meters high. The part standing above the ground is 2 meters high.

On the cement markers are inscribed "China" in Chinese characters on the side facing China, and the Mongolian abbreviations of "Mongolian People's Republic" on the side facing Mongolia. Under the name of the country are the marker number and the year in which it was erected. For

double and triple markers bearing the same number, I and II, or I, II, and III are inscribed below the number as supplementary codes. If one of the double or triple markers is located in the territory of one country, the name of the country, the number and the year are inscribed on only one side which faces the country. At railroad junctions along the border, the national emblem of the People's Republic of China is engraved on the side of the cement posts facing China, and the national emblem of the Mongolian People's Republic is inscribed on the side of the concrete posts facing Mongolia.

For the shape and specifications of the above-mentioned boundary posts, see the sketches, specifications and designs of boundary markers in the "Boundary Atlas for the People's Republic of China and the Mongolian People's Republic," which appears as an appendix to this protocol.

Article 5

Of the 639 consecutive numbers for markers along the entire length of the boundary line, 603 are assigned to single markers, 33 to double markers bearing the same number, and 3 to triple markers bearing the same number. There are altogether 678 cement and fragmentary rock mound markers along the boundary line. Among them there are 106 fragmentary rock mounds and 572 concrete markers.

The exact positions of the above-mentioned boundary markers are defined in detail in Part 2 of this protocol and shown on the Sino-Mongolian Boundary Atlas appended to this protocol. In the atlas, however, the symbols for boundary markers near triangulation points, wells and springs astride the boundary line are printed 0.2 mm away from these triangulation points, wells and springs.

Article 6

During the boundary demarcation, both parties used maps which show areas in both countries within five miles of the boundary line. From the starting point of the Sino-Mongolian border in the extreme west to marker No. 9, and from markers No. 19 to No. 35, the two parties just went to the demarcation points and built the markers without checking or revising the maps for these two segments of the boundary line and the adjacent areas. Along other sectors of the boundary line, the two parties, during the course of demarcation, conducted actual investigations and noted all important geomorphological and physical geographic features and placenames in each country within two miles from the boundary line. Both parties, on the basis of the results of investigation, checking and other related material, published a boundary atlas using a scale of 1:100,000 showing the areas in both countries within five miles of the boundary line.

Article 7

1. When the elevation of certain points mentioned in Article 1 of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is different from the newly-measured elevation, the former is put in parentheses after the latter.

2. In this protocol, the length of the boundary line and the distance between any two points are level distances. All actually measured distances are expressed in meters, while the boundary atlas appended to this protocol uses the kilometer as the unit. In addition, the magnetic azimuth is actually measured, while the true azimuth is measured from the above-mentioned boundary atlas. Some of the actually measured distances and the true azimuth converted from the actually measured magnetic bearings are slightly different from the corresponding distances and the true azimuth measured from the boundary atlas. However, the numerical data used in this protocol are within the limits of permissible error specified by the third meeting of the Sino-Mongolian Border Demarcation Committee.

3. The meaning of the 16 bearings used in Part 2 of this protocol are as follows:

(1) N	Apx. 0°
(2) NNE	0-30°
(3) NE	30-60°
(4) ENE	60-90°
(5) E	Apx. 90°
(6) ESE	90-120°
(7) SE	120-150°
(8) SSE	150-180°
(9) S	Apx. 180°
(10) SSW	180-210°
(11) SW	210-240°
(12) WSW	240-270°
(13) W	Apx. 270°
(14) WNW	270-300°
(15) NW	300-330°
(16) NNW	330-360°

Part II. Strike of Boundary Line and Positions of Boundary MarkersArticle 8

The segment of the boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 1 of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 219.49 kilometers long. Along this segment, markers Nos. 1 to 8 are erected. The details of the strike of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these boundary markers are as follows:

(1) From the 4104.0(4050.0)-meter elevation on K'uei-t'un Mountain (T'a-pan-pao-k'o-te Ula) of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru) at the starting point of the Sino-Mongolian boundary line in the west, the line runs along the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru), with the K'o-la-szu River, Pu-ti-wu-ha-na-szu River, Su-mu River and Ho-mu River of the O-erh-ch'i-szu River system on one side, and the Pa-yen-sa-la Gol, Po-szu-t'a-kai-yin Gol, Hao-ju-mu-tao-k'o Gol, Ha-erh-sa-la-ken Gol and Huo-mi-yin Gol of the Kobdo River System on the other. The boundary line first goes in a SSE direction, passing through the 4374.0(4355.0)-meter Yu-i [0645 6146] Peak, a 4370.0-meter peak, a 4285.0-meter peak, a 3922.0-meter peak, a 3990.0-meter peak, a 3755.0-meter peak, a 3641.0-meter peak, a 3484.2-meter peak, a 3361.0-meter peak, the Pu-ti-wu-ha-na-szu Tapan (Pao-szu-ch'i-ken Tapan) and a 3402.0-meter to a 3569.0-meter peak. It then proceeds in a roughly SW direction, passing through the 3624.0(3622.4)-meter Ah-la-k'o-che-lin Ula, a 3417.0-meter peak, the Man-ti-wan Tapan (pi-tu-ha-na-sen Tapan) and a 3319.5-meter peak to a 3365.0-meter peak. It then continues in a roughly SE direction, passing peaks of 3458.6 meters and 3332.0 meters, So-mi-yin Tapan, a 3384.0-meter peak, a 3263.0-meter peak, a 3349.0 meter peak, the T'a-hei-la-ken Tapan (T'a-hei-le-t'ing Tapan), a 3309.0-meter peak, a 3221.0-meter peak, a 3278.0-meter peak, a 3387.0(3386.8)-meter peak, a 3205.0-meter peak, and a 3321.0-meter peak to marker No. 1. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 101.25 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 1 is a solitary rock mound, located on the 2760.1-meter Huo-mi-yin Tapan on the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru). In the direction 16°05' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 30 meters from this marker, is a pile of rocks on the boundary line. In the direction of 311°45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.49 kilometers, is a 3205.0-meter peak on the boundary line.

(2) From marker No. 1, the boundary line runs along the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru), with the Ho-mu River of the O-erh-ch'i-szu River System on one side and O-le-k'o-t'ing Gol of the Kobdo River System on the other. It runs first in a roughly SW direction, passing through a 3284.0-meter peak and the I-lo-ti-chi-yin Tapan (Hu-lin-yeh-mu-pi-szu Tapan) to a 3201.0-meter peak. From there, the boundary line leaves the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru), and runs on the south side of a mountain ridge in a roughly SW direction, passing through a mountain saddle, and reaching a 3157.0-meter peak along the mountain ridge. The boundary line then departs from the ridge and follows the southeast slope, passing through a point 0.37 kilometers northwest of a small lake in the territory of Mongolia to a 3181.0(3181.2)-meter rise. It then proceeds in a roughly SE direction for a distance of 0.90 kilometers to the southwest shore of a small lake in the territory of Mongolia. It then runs in a roughly SSE direction to boundary marker No. 2. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 19.64 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 2 is a solitary rock mound, located on a huge rock outcropping at an elevation of 2360.4 meters on the north bank of the Ka-la-i-li-k'o River which flows into the territory of China. In the direction of $177^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 550 meters from this marker is a 2742.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $95^{\circ}20'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.22 kilometers is a 3021.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(3) From boundary marker No. 2, the boundary line traverses mainly in a SSE direction, crossing a small river to a point on a mountain ridge 0.20 kilometers east of a 2742.0-meter peak. Thence in an ESE direction to the south shore of a small lake in the territory of Mongolia. It then extends southeast for a distance of 1.00 kilometer, and turns northeast to a point 0.47 kilometers south of a 3201.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. The boundary line then proceeds along the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru) in a roughly SE direction to boundary marker No. 3. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.28 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 3 is a solitary rock mound, located on the 2538.3-meter Cha-chia-su-t'ing Tapan. In the direction of $333^{\circ}40'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 17 meters from this marker is a piece of rock on the boundary line marked by a cross. In the direction of $127^{\circ}26'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.86 kilometers is a 3188.0-meter peak on the boundary line.

(4) From boundary marker No. 3, the boundary line runs in a roughly ESE direction along the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru) with the Ka-la-i-li-k'o River and the Tu-erh-ken River of the O-erh-ch'i-szu River System on one side and Cha-chia-su-t'e Nur, Wu-erh-t'e Nur and Tu-erh-ken-ni Gol of the Kobdo River System on the other, passing through a 3188.0-meter peak, a 3098.0-meter peak, and a 3022.0-meter peak to a 3156.0-meter peak. The boundary line then leaves the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru), and proceeds along the mountain ridge in a mainly NE direction to boundary marker No. 4. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 13.04 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 4 is a solitary rock mound located on 2741.6-meter I-ho-tu-erh-ken-ni Tapan on the north shore of a lake in the territory of China. In the direction of $244^{\circ}09'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.56 kilometers from this marker is a 3156.0-meter peak on the boundary line. In the direction of $321^{\circ}38'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.91 kilometers is a 3218.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(5) From boundary marker No. 4, the boundary line runs along the mountain ridge in an easterly direction to a peak, then proceeds along the mountain ridge in a SSE direction to a peak on the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru), and then traverses along the main

watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru), with Su-mu-tai-erh-k'o River of the O-erh-ch'i-szu River System on one side and I-ho-tu-erh-ken-ni Gol, Pa-chia-tu-erh-ken-ni Gol, and Su-mu-tai-erh-ken Gol of the Kobdo River system on the other. It runs in a mainly SE direction, passing through a 3029.0-meter peak, a 3008.0-meter peak, a 3016.6-meter peak, a 3048.0-meter peak, a 3377.0-meter peak, and a 3289.0-meter peak to boundary marker No. 5. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 30.56 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 5 is a solitary rock mound, located on the Su-mu-tai-erh-ken Tapan. In the direction of $324^{\circ}33'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.59 kilometers from this marker is a 3063.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $62^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.92 kilometers is a 3132.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(6) From boundary marker No. 5, the boundary line runs along the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru) with the Su-mu-tai-erh-k'o River of the O-erh-ch'i-szu River System on one side and Su-mu-tai-erh-ken Gol and I-to-kuo-i-ken-pa-jun-sa-la River of the Kobdo River System on the other. It runs mainly in a SE direction, passing through a 3134.0-meter peak, a 3503.0(3501.4)-meter peak, a 3469.0-meter peak, and a 3776.0-meter peak to a 3588.0-meter peak. It then leaves the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru), and proceeds along the mountain ridge first in a easterly direction and then in a SE direction to the top of 3914.0 (3943.2)-meter Wen-to-erh-hai-erh-han Mountain. From there, it runs first in a SSE direction and then in a SSW direction down the mountain ridge, passing through a point 0.54 kilometers west of a 2964.2-meter rise, and cutting across Pa-jun-sa-la Gol to boundary marker No. 6. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 27.37 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 6 is a solitary rock mound, located on the southwestern side of Pa-jun-sa-la Gol at an elevation of 2767.6 meters. In the direction of $211^{\circ}46'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 0.88 kilometers from this marker is the peak of 3358.0-meter K'o-erh-wei-shao-ku-erh Ula (Shao-pu-kao-erh-ha-erh Ula) on the boundary line. In the direction of $295^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.04 kilometers is a 3555.5-meter peak in the territory of China.

(7) From boundary marker No. 6, the boundary line runs first in a roughly SW direction along a mountain slope to the peak of 3358.0-meter K'o-erh-wei-shao-ku-erh Ula (Shao-pu-kao-erh-ha-erh Ula), and then goes down along the slope in a SSW direction, passing through a small lake to boundary marker No. 7. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.75 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 7 is a solitary rock mound, located at a point with an elevation of 2878.7 meters on the south shore of a small lake, which in turn is located at the southwestern foot of K'o-erh-wei-shao-ku-erh Ula

(Shao-pu-kao-erh-ha-erh Ula). In the direction of $306^{\circ}27'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.38 kilometers from this post is a 3539.8-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $231^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.21 kilometers is a 3379.9-meter peak in the territory of China.

(8) From boundary marker No. 7, the boundary line goes in a roughly SSW direction, passes a small river, and then goes up a mountain to a peak on the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru), which in turn is located 0.5 kilometers ESE of a 3278.0-meter peak. The boundary line then runs along the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru) with the Wu-erh-mo-kai-t'i River of the O-erh-ch'i-szu River System on one side, and a tributary of the Kobdo River System that flows into I-erh-mu-k'o-t'ai-yin Nur and the I-erh-mu-k'o-t'ai-yin Gol on the other. It runs in a roughly SSE direction, passing through 3226.0-meter Man-ta-le-hai-erh-han Mountain and a 3178.0-meter peak to boundary marker No. 8. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.65 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 8 is a solitary rock mound, located on the 2973.0-meter Wu-erh-mu-kai-t'i Tapan (I-erh-mo-kai-t'e Tapan). In the direction of $31^{\circ}21'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 60 meters from this post is a mound on the boundary line. In the direction of $278^{\circ}55'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.06 kilometers is a 3149.0-meter peak on Ya-la-mu-pi-t'i-ta-wu Mountain.

(9) From boundary marker No. 8, the boundary line runs along the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru) with the Wu-erh-mo-kai-t'i River, Ka-la-k'o-pa-i-ta-la River and a branch of the Ha-la-erh-tz'u River of the O-erh-ch'i-szu River System on one side and I-erh-mu-k'o-t'ai-yin Gol and its branches of the Kobdo system on the other. It goes first in a SSW direction to a 3186.0-meter peak, then in a mainly SE direction, passing through Mu-mu-t'ing Tapan, a 3188.0-meter peak and a 3332.0(3326.4)-meter peak to a 3205.0-meter peak. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.95 kilometers.

Article 9

The segment of boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 2 of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 104.082 kilometers long. Boundary markers Nos. 9-25 are erected along this segment of boundary line. The details of the strike of this segment of boundary line and the exact positions of the boundary markers are as follows:

(1) From a 3205.0-meter peak, the boundary line runs mainly in a southeasterly direction along the watershed of a spur of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru) with the Ha-la-erh-tz'u River on one side, and the I-ho-ch'u-lu-t'e Gol and Pa-la-k'ai spring of the Ya-ma-t'e River System on the other. It passes through a 3302.0(3291.9)-meter peak, a 3215.0-meter peak, a 3159.0-meter peak, Hui-t'eng-ah-erh-shan Ula at an elevation

of 3176.0(3161.4) meters and a 3028.0-meter peak before it reaches boundary marker No. 9. This segment of boundary line is 16.35 kilometers long.

Boundary marker No. 9 is a solitary rock mound, located at the Wu-t'u Bulagan Tapan with an elevation of 3068.9 meters. In the direction of 242°36' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 47 meters from this marker is a rock mound in the territory of China.

(2) From boundary marker No. 9, the boundary line runs along the watershed with the Wu-t'u-Bulagan River on one side and the Ha-pu-cha-le Bulagan River on the other. It runs first in a generally northeasterly direction to the Sha-erh-ha-ma-erh Ula at an elevation of 2884.0 meters, and then turns ESE, passing K'o-tzu-le-t'a-wu Mountain (Ulan Ula) at an elevation of 2548.0 meters, and reaching a point 160 meters northwest of a 2298.0(2295.6)-meter peak. The boundary line then leaves the watershed and runs straight into a forest in an ENE direction to boundary marker No. 10. This segment of the boundary line is 8.60 kilometers long.

Boundary marker No. 10 is a solitary rock mound, located in the forest at an elevation of 2280.0 meters 80 meters due north of a 2298.0(2295.6)-meter peak.

(3) From boundary marker No. 10, the boundary line emerges from the forest and extends along a straight line in a northeasterly direction (56°41' true azimuth). It then descends the mountain slope, passing through boundary marker (I) of double marker No. 11 to a point where it makes a turn in the middle of the Ya-ma-t'e River channel between the twin markers. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.92 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 11 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are located on the two banks of the Ya-ma-t'e River.

Post No. (I) is located on the boundary line on the southwestern bank of the Ya-ma-t'e River 15.6 meters from the boundary line's turning point in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of 300°09' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 59.1 meters from post No. (I) is a cliff marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of Mongolia, located on the northeast bank of the Ya-ma-t'e River, 13.5 meters from the boundary line's turning point in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of 92°31' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 245 meters is a lone tree marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia.

From post No. (I) to No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is 52°30', and the distance is 29.1 meters.

(4) From the turning point of the boundary line in the middle of the channel of the Ya-ma-t'e River between the two posts of marker No. 11, the boundary line follows the river along the center of the channel until it reaches a turning point in the middle of the triple boundary marker No. 13, where a road cuts across the Ya-ma-t'e River. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.83 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 12 consists of three posts bearing the same number, located on the two banks of the Ya-ma-t'e River where a road crosses the river.

Boundary post No. (I) is in the territory of China, on the south bank of the Ya-ma-t'e River, on the west side of the road, 17 meters from the boundary line's turning point in the middle of the river. In the direction of $110^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 670 meters from this post is a wooden house in the territory of China.

Boundary post No. (II) is in the territory of Mongolia, located on the south bank of the Ya-ma-t'e River, on the west side of the road, and 48 meters from the boundary line's turning point in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of $339^{\circ}11'$ magnetic azimuth at a distance of 267 meters from this post is a lone tree marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia.

Boundary post No. (III) is in the territory of Mongolia, located on the south bank of the Ya-ma-t'e River, on the east side of the road, and 16 meters away from the boundary line's turning point in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of $17^{\circ}32'$ magnetic azimuth at a distance of 77 meters is a rock marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $330^{\circ}20'$ and the distance 57.8 meters. From post No. (I) to post No. (III), the magnetic azimuth is $79^{\circ}09'$ and the distance 9.1 meters. From post No. (II) to post No. (III), the magnetic azimuth is $141^{\circ}35'$ and the distance 62.5 meters.

(5) From its turning point in the middle of the river surrounded by the three No. 12 posts where a road crosses the river, the boundary line traverses 11 meters to the center of the road between posts No. (I) and No. (III), and then proceeds along a small road on the south bank of the Ya-ma-t'e River roughly in a southeasterly direction. Then it runs 200 meters along a straight line in an ENE direction (69.2° true azimuth) to a point between posts No. (I) and No. (II) of boundary marker No. 13, which is a triple post. Proceeding 15 meters further, the boundary line comes to the middle of the Ya-ma-t'e River channel surrounded by the three No. 13 posts. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.604 kilometer.

Boundary marker No. 13 consists of three concrete posts, located on the two banks of the Ya-ma-t'e River 271 meters from the point where the Ya-ma-t'e River meets the Wu-tu Bulagan River.

Boundary post No. (I) is in the territory of China, on the south bank of the Ya-ma-t'e River, and 15.9 meters from the boundary line's turning point in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of $281^{\circ}37'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 480 meters from post No. (I) is post No. (III) of the triple boundary marker No. 12.

Boundary post No. (II) is in the territory of Mongolia, located on the south bank of the Ya-ma-t'e River, and 17 miles from the boundary line's turning point in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of $331^{\circ}02'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 132 meters from this post is a cliff marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia.

Boundary No. (III) is in the territory of Mongolia, located on the north bank of the Ya-ma-t'e River, and 28 meters from the boundary line's turning point in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of $140^{\circ}41'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 188 meters from this post is a wooden house in the territory of China.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $322^{\circ}53'$ and the distance is 9.7 meters. From post No. (I) to post No. (III), the magnetic azimuth is $63^{\circ}37'$ and the distance is 40.2 meters. From post No. (II) to post No. (III) the magnetic azimuth is $77^{\circ}38'$ and the distance is 44.2 meters.

(6) From the point on the center line of the Ya-ma-t'e River channel and in the middle of the three posts of No. 13 boundary marker, the boundary line follows the river to the center of the area of confluence between the Ya-ma-t'e River and the Wu-tu Bulagan River. Then the boundary line runs along a straight line for 15.5 meters in a SSE direction ($157^{\circ}13'$ magnetic azimuth) until it reaches boundary marker No. 14. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.286 kilometer.

Boundary marker No. 14 is a solitary concrete post located 15.5 meters southeast of the center of the area where the Ya-ma-t'e River meets the Wu-tu Bulagan River. In the direction of $232^{\circ}13'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 138 meters from this post is a wooden house in the territory of China. In the direction of $301^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 181 meters from this post is a cliff marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia.

(7) From boundary marker No. 14, the boundary line follows a mountain ridge mainly in a SSE direction until it reaches boundary marker No. 15. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.20 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 15 is a solitary rock mound marker located on Ah-la-le-t'o-pai Mountain at an elevation of 2296.3 meters. In the direction of $306^{\circ}21'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.90 kilometers from this post is post No. (I) of the triple-post marker No. 12. In the direction of $305^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.32 meters from this post is a 2298.0-meter rise in the territory of China.

(8) From boundary marker No. 15, the boundary line follows the mountain ridge in a generally southeast direction to the rocky peak of Ah-la-le-t'o-pai Mountain at an elevation of 2781.0(2761.2) meters, and then proceeds in a mainly southeasterly direction along a watershed with Hsin-chin Kou on one side and the Sung-ken-ning Gol and Yao-erh-t'e River on the other. It then passes across a 2433.0-meter peak and reaches boundary marker No. 16. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.63 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 16 is a solitary rock mound, located on a mountain ridge at an elevation of 2220.0(2225.5) meters northwest of the point where the Yao-erh-t'e River meets the Hsin-chin Kou. In the direction of 182°52' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.28 kilometers from this post is a 2241.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(9) From boundary marker No. 16, the boundary line proceeds along the mountain ridge in a southeasterly direction to the center of confluence between the Hsin-chin Kou and the Yao-erh-t'e River, and between the two No. 17 boundary posts. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.57 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 17 consists of two concrete posts, located on the banks of the area where the Yao-erh-t'e River meets the Hsin-chin Kou.

Boundary post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, located on the northeast bank of the confluence two meters from a huge rock, and 18.5 meters from the center of the confluence. In the direction of 280°53' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 42.5 meters from this post is a pile of stones on the boundary line.

Boundary post No. (II) is in the territory of China, located on the east side of a road on the southwestern bank of the confluence, 61 meters from the center point of the confluence. In the direction of 247°50' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 28 meters from this post is a cliff marked with a cross in the territory of China.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is 245°31', and the distance 79.5 meters.

(10) From the center of confluence between the Hsin-chin Kou and the Yao-erh-t'e River and between the two No. 17 posts, the boundary line follows the course of the Yao-erh-t'e River, passes through the east side of a small island in the territory of China, and reaches the mid-point between the two No. 18 posts, the center of confluence between the Yao-erh-t'e River and the Pa-chia-tu-erh-ken Gol. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.93 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 18 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number located on the two banks of the confluence between the Yao-erh-t'e River and the Pa-chia-tu-erh-ken Gol.

Boundary post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, located on the east bank of the Yao-erh-t'e River and on the north bank of the Pa-chia-tu-erh-ken Gol, 42 meters from the center point of confluence. In the direction of $135^{\circ}16'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 237 meters from this post is boundary marker No. 19.

Boundary post No. (II) is in the territory of China, located on the west bank of the Yao-erh-t'e River, 31 meters from the center of confluence. In the direction of $260^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 19.8 meters is a cliff marked with a cross in the territory of China.

From post No. (I) and post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $261^{\circ}09'$ and the distance 73 meters.

(11) From the mid-point between the two No. 18 posts, the center of confluence of the Yao-erh-t'e River and the Pa-chia-tu-erh-ken Gol, the boundary line continues to run mainly in a southeasterly direction along a small mountain ridge until it reaches boundary marker No. 19. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.33 kilometer.

Boundary marker No. 19 is a solitary concrete post located on a mountain ridge 290 meters southeast of the confluence of the Yao-erh-t'e River and the Pa-chia-tu-erh-ken Gol. In the direction of $332^{\circ}25'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 70 meters from this post in the territory of Mongolia is the junction of two roads. In the direction of $315^{\circ}16'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 237 meters is post No. (I) of the double posts of boundary marker No. 18.

(12) From boundary marker No. 19, the boundary line follows a watershed with the small Tu-erh-ken River, Ah-k'o-sa-la Kou and T'a-erh-te Gol on one side and the Pa-chia-tu-erh-ken Gol, Che-je-k'o Gol, and T'a-le-te, on the other side. It starts first in a generally easterly direction, passing through a 3046.0(3029.5)-meter peak to a 3194.2(3215.1)-meter peak. Then it turns roughly toward the northeast, passing through a 3289.0-meter peak to the peak of the Ao-fu-ch'in Ula at an elevation of 3575.0(3574.6) meters. Then it follows the mountain ridge first in a southeasterly direction and thence an easterly direction, passing through a 3126.0(3086.8)-meter peak to a 2867.0-meter peak. Then it turns ESE to boundary marker No. 20. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 37.92 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 20 is a solitary rock mound, located on a mountain slope west of the Pa-t'e-la-hsia River (Sha-erh-ha-ma-erh Gol) at an elevation of 2416.8 meters. In the direction of $92^{\circ}09'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 941 meters from this post is boundary marker No. 21. In the direction of $158^{\circ}56'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.34 kilometers from this post is a 2646.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(13) From boundary marker No. 20, the boundary line follows a straight line in an ESE direction (96.7° true azimuth) down the mountain slope, passing through the Pa-t'e-la-hsia River (Sha-erh-ha-ma-erh Gol) before reaching boundary marker No. 21. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.94 kilometer.

Boundary marker No. 21 is a solitary rock mound, located 37.2 meters from the east bank of the Pa-t'e-la-hsia River (Sha-erh-ha-ma-erh Gol) at an elevation of 2302.2 meters. In the direction of $0^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 93 meters is a tomb in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $171^{\circ}13'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.06 kilometers from this post is a 2646.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(14) From boundary marker No. 21, the boundary line extends straight along the mountain slope in an ESE direction (103.8° true azimuth) until it reaches boundary marker No. 22. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.82 kilometer.

Boundary marker No. 22 is a solitary rock mound, located on a mountain slope east of the Pa-t'e-la-hsia River (Sha-erh-ha-ma-erh Gol) at an elevation of 2512.3 meters. A rocky peak stands in the northeast 113 meters away from this post. In the direction of $277^{\circ}41'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.78 kilometer is boundary marker No. 20. In the direction of $183^{\circ}01'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.82 kilometers is a 2646.0-meter in the territory of China.

(15) From boundary marker No. 22, the boundary line follows the mountain ridge in a generally northeasterly direction to Pa-chia-ta-pan Mountain [elevation 3067.0(3056.8) meters] on the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru). It then runs eastward along the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru), with the Sheng-t'a-szu River on one side and the Pa-chia-ta-pan-t'ing Gol on the other, to boundary marker No. 23. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.75 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 23 is a solitary rock mound, located on the Ku-erh-mu-t'u Tapan (Pa-chia-ta-pan-t'ing Tapan) at an elevation of 2736.6 meters. In the direction of $124^{\circ}56'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 129 meters from this post is a dark-colored rock in the territory of China. In the direction of $325^{\circ}27'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 944 meters is a dark-colored rock in the territory of Mongolia.

(16) From boundary marker No. 23, the boundary line runs in a generally southeasterly direction along the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru), with Sheng-t'a-szu River (a branch of the Tung-cha River) on one side and the Pa-chia-ta-pan-t'ing Gol River and Mu-hu-erh-ta-pa-t'ing Gol of the Kobdo River system on the other. It passes a 2897.2-meter rise to a point on the mountain ridge southwest of a

(3039.9)-meter peak. Then the boundary line leaves the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru), and continues to run along the mountain ridge in a generally SSW direction to a 2946.0(2936.0)-meter. It then descends the mountain ridge in a SSE direction to boundary marker No. 24. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.66 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 24 is a solitary rock mound located on the north bank of the K'o-tzu-le-k'o-ya River (I-ho-ta-pan-t'ing Gol), 76 meters from the middle of the river channel, and at an elevation of 2445.1 meters. In the direction of 248°04' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 970 meters from this post is a pile of rocks on a 2746.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of 141°05' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.81 kilometers is the peak of the Nu-ch'i-ken-ni-cha-kan-ha-ta Mountain at an elevation of 2793.2 meters.

(17) From boundary marker No. 24, the boundary line traverses along a straight line toward SSE (165.2° true azimuth), passing through the K'o-tzu-le-k'o-ya River (I-ho-ta-pan-t'ing Gol) to boundary marker No. 25. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.342 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 25 is a solitary rock mound, located on a small mountain ridge at an elevation on 2470.3 meters, south of the K'o-tzu-le-k'o-ya River (I-ho-ta-pan-t'ing Gol), and 266 meters from the center line of the river channel. In the direction of 264°33' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 940 meters from this post is a pile of rocks on a 2746.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of 133°44' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.48 kilometers is the peak of Nu-ch'i-ken-ni-cha-kan-ha-ta Mountain on the boundary line at an elevation of 2793.2 meters.

(18) From boundary marker No. 25, the boundary line runs first in a generally SSE direction and then turns SSW to O-ch'i-ken-ch'u-lu. It then runs southeasterly along a mountain ridge, passing the 2793.2-meter peak of Nu-ch'i-ken-ni-cha-kan-ha-ta Mountain to a 2976(2998.2)-meter peak on the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru). The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.40 kilometers.

Article 10

The segment of the boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 3 of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 146.08 kilometers long. Along this segment of the boundary line, boundary markers Nos. 26-32 are erected. Details of the strike of this segment of boundary line and the exact locations of the boundary markers are as follows:

(1) From the 2976.0(2998.2)-meter peak, the boundary line runs along the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru), with the Pieh-erh-ku-t'e-wu-ah-tzu River and K'ai-erh-ken-ch'i-k'o River of the O-erh-ch'i-szu River system on one side, and the Ah-szu-chia-t'e-pu-la-ken Gol, and Tu-erh-ken-ni-sa-la River of the Kobdo River system on the other.

It first goes in a SSE direction to a 3436.0-meter peak, then turns east and ESE to boundary marker No. 26. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.20 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 26 is a solitary rock mound, located on the Sha-wu-ching-so-la (Tu-erh-ken Nur Tapan). In the direction of $217^{\circ}31'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.52 kilometers from this post is a 3302.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $137^{\circ}33'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.28 kilometers is a 3544.0-meter on the boundary line.

(2) From boundary marker No. 26, the boundary line follows the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru), with the K'ai-erh-ken-ch'i-k'o River, K'a-la-tu-erh-ken River and T'a-szu-pai-k'o-tu-erh-ken River of the O-erh-ch'i-szu River system on one side and the Tu-erh-ken Gol of the Kobdo River system on the other. It first follows a SSE direction, passing through a 3544.0-meter and a 3514.0-meter peak to a $3732.0(3743.1)$ -meter peak. It turn runs roughly eastward, passing a 3441.0-meter peak and a 3370.0-meter peak to boundary marker No. 27. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 19.60 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 27 is a single fragmentary rock mound, located on the Tu-erh-ken Tapan at an elevation of 2842.0 meters. In the direction of $60^{\circ}16'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.70 kilometers from this post is a 3494.0-meter peak on the boundary line. In the direction of $297^{\circ}19'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.10 kilometers is a 3340.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(3) From boundary marker No. 27, the boundary line follows the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru), with the Pao-chai-tu-erh-ken River and Mang-tai-ch'ueh River of the O-erh-ch'i-szu River system on one side and the Tu-erh-ken Gol, Hai-erh-t'ing-pa-jun-sa-la River and Hai-erh-t'ing Gol of the Kobdo River system on the other. It first runs roughly eastward, passing a 3389.0-meter peak, then proceeds ENE for 1.54 kilometers then turns north to a 3698.0-meter peak. It then turns ESE, passing through the south shore of a small lake in the territory of Mongolia to boundary marker No. 28. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 15.60 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 28 is a solitary rock mound, located on the Mang-tai-ch'ueh Tapan (Hai-erh-t'ing Tapan) at an elevation of 2920.8(2875.2) meters. In the direction of $284^{\circ}46'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.80 kilometers from this post is a 3698.0-meter peak on the boundary line. In the direction of $57^{\circ}39'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.46 kilometers is a 3708.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(4) From boundary marker No. 28, the boundary line follows the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru), with the Mang-tai-ch'ueh River and Hai-erh-t'e River of the O-erh-ch'i-szu River system on one side

and a branch of the Hai-erh-t'ing-Gol (of the Kobdo River system) that flows into Ha-erh Nur on the other. It runs mainly in ESE passing a 3885.0(3879.4)-meter peak and a 3610.0(3594.8)-meter peak to boundary marker No. 29. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.25 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 29 is a solitary rock mound, located on 2751.3-meter Hai-erh-t'e Tapan (Ha-erh-no-jen Tapan). In the direction of 248°46' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.28 kilometers from this marker is a 3583.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(5) From boundary marker No. 29, the boundary line runs 1.69 kilometers in a southeasterly direction along the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru), with the Hai-erh-t'e River of the O-erh-ch'i-szu River system on one side and Ha-erh Nur of the Kobdo River system on the other. The boundary line then leaves the above-mentioned watershed and follows the mountain ridge in a southwesterly direction to a 3198.9(3194.7)-meter peak, and then descends the ridge to boundary marker No. 30. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.51 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 30 is a solitary rock mound, located 29.5 meters from the west shore of Na-lin-hai-erh-t'ing-tao-tu Nur at an elevation of 2705.6 meters. In the direction of 31°04' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.30 kilometers from this marker is a 3198.9-meter peak on the boundary line. In the direction of 306°12' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.24 kilometers is a 3583.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(6) From boundary marker No. 30, the boundary line climbs the mountain slope in a roughly SSE direction to a 3151.0[3206.8(3206.0)]-meter peak, and then follows the mountain ridge in a mainly SSW direction to a 3446.0-meter peak. Then it continues in a mainly southeasterly direction along the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru), with the Hai-erh-t'e River, Chin-ko River, Ch'i-k'o-erh-t'ai River, Ku-i-erh-t'e-szu River, and Cha-le-k'o-tzu-ah-chia-hsi River of the O-erh-ch'i-szu River system on one side, and the No-erh-t'e-sa-la River, Ch'i-k'o-erh-t'ai-yin Gol, Ah-erh-shan-t'ing Gol and T'o-k'o-no-k'o Gol of the Pu-yen-t'e Gol system on the other. It passes through the 3178.0 (3199.0)-meter No-erh-t'e Tapan, the O-le-szu-t'ing Tapan, a 3490.0-meter peak, the Ch'i-k'o-erh-t'ai Tapan, a 3322.0-meter peak, a 3659.5-meter peak, the Ah-erh-shan-tu Tapan, a 3399.0-meter, a 3419.0-meter peak, and a 3271.0-meter rise until it reaches boundary marker No. 31. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 41.38 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 31 is a solitary rock mound located on the Cha-le-k'o-tzu-ah-chia-hsi Tapan (Kan-tz'u-mao-t'e-nei Tapan). In the direction of 301°49' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 36 meters from this marker is a mound in the territory of China. In the direction of 183°43' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.40 kilometers is a 3421.0-meter peak on the boundary line in the territory of China.

(7) From boundary marker No. 31, the boundary line runs along the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru), with the Cha-le-k'o-tzu-ah-chia-hsi River, Upper Sai-i-li-k'en River, Middle Sai-i-li-k'en River and Sai-i-li-k'en River of the O-erh-ch'i-szu River system on one side, and the Kan-tz'u-mao-te-nei Gol, Pu-erh-chia-szu-t'e-sa-la River, Pa-jun-sa-la River, Hui-t'eng-ni Gol, and Wu-yeh-erh-t'e Gol of the Pu-yen-t'e Gol system on the other. It first runs in a roughly WNW direction to a peak, turns southwest to a 3421.0-meter peak and then turns SSE, passing through a 3421.0-meter peak, a 3465.0 meter peak, and a 3543.0-meter peak to boundary marker No. 32. The length of this segment of the boundary is 25.57 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 32 is a solitary rock mound, located on the Sai-i-li-k'en Tapan (Wu-yeh-erh-t'ing Tapan). In the direction of 176°04' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.40 kilometers from the marker is a 3496.0-meter peak on the border. In the direction of 123°47' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.32 kilometers is a 3327.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(8) From boundary marker No. 32, the boundary line traverses in a roughly SSE direction along the main watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru), with the Sai-i-li-k'en River, Little Tu-erh-k'en River and Wu-li-tu-erh-k'en River of the O-erh-ch'i-szu River system on one side and Wu-yeh-erh-t'e Gol and Wu-su-k'ai-yin Gol of the Pu-yen-t'e Gol system on the other. It passes peaks of 3496.0 meters, 3470.0 meters, 3594.0 meters, 3643.0 meters, 3408.0 meters and 3712.4 meters until it reaches the peak of Tu-hsin Ula at an elevation of 3876.0(3869.7) meters. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 16.97 kilometers.

Article 11

The segment of boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 4 in the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 101.98 kilometers long. Along this segment of boundary line, boundary markers Nos. 33-35 are erected. The details of the strike of this segment of boundary line and the exact locations of the boundary markers are as follows:

(1) From the peak of the Tu-hsin Ula at an elevation of 3876.0 (3869.7) meters, the boundary line runs in a roughly southerly direction for 0.85 kilometers along the watershed of the Altai Range (Mongolian Altai Nuru), then leaves the watershed, and turns SSW to follow another watershed, with Wu-li-tu-erh-k'en River and Ah-t'e-mi-hsi-ta-la River (a branch of Ch'ing-k'o-li River) on one side and the Pu-erh-ken Gol on the other. It passes through a 3615.0-meter peak and a 3611.0-meter peak to boundary marker No. 33. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.09 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 33 is a solitary rock mound, located on the Ta-la Tapan (Pu-erh-ken Tapan). In the direction of 226°40' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.46 kilometers is a 3667.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of 283°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.06 kilometers is a 3307.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(2) From boundary marker No. 33, the boundary line runs in a roughly southeasterly direction along a watershed, with the Ch'ing-k'o-li River and its branch, the Ah-t'e-mi-hsi-ta-la River, Ah-yu-ta-la River, Cha-kan-ku-le River, Mi-jih-t'e-k'o River and Ou-szu-yeh-k'o River on one side and Ha-erh-no-jen-pa-jun-sa-la River, Ha-erh-no-jen Gol, Tu-erh-ken-ni-chun-sa-la River, Tu-erh-ken Gol, and I-ho-chi-erh-chia-lang-t'ing Gol of the Pu-erh-ken Gol system on the other. It passes through a 3542.0-meter peak, a 3490-meter peak, a 3484.0-meter peak, the Mu-tzu Tapan (Ha-erh-no-jen Tapan), a 3517.0-meter peak, a 3710-meter peak, a 3503.0-meter peak, the Tu-erh-ken Tapan, a 3454.0-meter peak, the Ku-mu-ta-su Tapan (Po-erh-ho-cha-hei-erh-t'ing Tapan), O-lei-szu-t'ing Tapan, a 3166.0-meter and 3195.0(3185.9)-meter Su-nai-k'o Mountain to boundary marker No. 34. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 51.85 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 34 is a single fragmentary rock mound, located on the K'ai-erh-ken Hill (I-ho-chi-erh-chia-lang-t'ing Tapan) at an elevation of 2681.6 meters. In the direction of 260°11' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 219 meters from this marker is a tomb in the territory of China. In the direction of 195°55' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.38 kilometers is a rise at an elevation of 2702.0 meters in the territory of China.

(3) From boundary marker No. 34, the boundary line proceeds in a roughly southeasterly direction along the watershed with the Wo-szu-yeh-k'o River (a branch of Ch'ing-k'o-li River), Ch'ieh-t'e-lei-ku-le Ah-erh-te-ku-le River, Ch'ueh-erh-pa-li-ku-le River, and Ha-erh-pa-le-ch'i-k'o River on one side and I-ho-chi-erh-chia-lang-t'ing Gol, Tun-te-chi-erh-chia-lang-t'ing Gol, Cha-kan-pu-erh-chia-szu-ni Gol, Na-jen-chi-erh-chia-lang-t'ing Gol, Tu-lai-t'ing Gol, Niu-ch'u-ku-ni Gol and I-ho-tu-mu-erh-t'ing Gol of the Pu-erh-ken Gol system on the other. It passes through a 3107.0-meter peak, a 3249.0-meter peak, a 3230.0-meter peak, a 3264.0-meter peak, the Ah-szu-chia-t'e-ha-erh Ula at an elevation of 3352.0(3308.2) meters, a 3346.0-meter peak, the Tu-lai-t'e Tapan, the Niu-ch'u-ku-ni Ula at an elevation of 3444.0(3423.2) meters, a 3315.0(3326.0)-meter peak, a 3261.0(3264.9)-meter peak, and a 3162.0-meter peak until it reaches boundary No. 35. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 44.04 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 35 is a solitary rock mound, located on the K'a-tseng Tapan (Ha-le-chin Tapan) at an elevation of 3029.8(3042.8) meters. In the direction of 49°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 520 meters from this post is a mound in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 184°12' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.01 kilometers is boundary marker No. 36.

Article 12

The segment of boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 5 in the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 79.872 kilometers long. Along this segment of boundary line, boundary markers Nos. 36 to 60 are erected. The details of the strike of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of the boundary markers are as follows:

(1) From boundary marker No. 35 on the K'a-tseng Tapan (Ha-le-chin Tapan) at an elevation of 3029.8(3042.8) meters, the boundary line follows a straight line SSW (186.9° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 36. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.01 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 36 is a solitary rock mound, located on the top of the Ch'iao-la-k'o-sai-i-chiao-t'a-szu Mountain (Tu-ha-jen Ula) at an elevation of 3137.0(3127.4) meters. In the direction of $325^{\circ}28'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.77 kilometers from this post is a 2975.0-meter peak. In the direction of $81^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.61 kilometers is a 3381.6-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(2) From boundary marker No. 36, the boundary line follows a straight line SSW (191.5° true azimuth), cutting through the Ha-erh-ch'i-chia-t'e River (Su-chia-t'ing Gol) and Ch'iao-la-ha-erh-ch'i-chia-t'e River (Ha-erh-ch'i-chia-t'e Gol) to boundary marker No. 37. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.19 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 37 is a solitary rock mound, located on a straight line between boundary markers Nos. 36 and 38, and on the south bank of the Ch'iao-ha-la-erh-ch'i-chia-t'e River (Ha-erh-ch'i-chia-t'e Gol). In the direction of $85^{\circ}17'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.45 kilometers from this marker is a peak in Mongolian territory.

(3) From boundary marker No. 37, the boundary line follows a straight line SSW direction (191.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 38. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.50 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 38 is a solitary rock mound, located on the top of Ha-tzu-erh-ch'i Mountain (Chia-chi-erh-ch'in-shao-pu-kao-erh Ula) at an elevation of 2712.0(2712.7) meters. In the direction of $51^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.63 kilometers from this post is a 2751.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $323^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.27 kilometers is a 2404.0-meter peak in Chinese territory.

(4) From boundary marker No. 38, the boundary line follows a straight line SSW direction (181.0° true azimuth), passing through boundary post No. (I) of double marker No. 39, to the center of the channel of the Peng-pu-t'e River (Ha-erh-kai-t'ing Gol) between the two posts of marker No. 39. The length of this segment of the boundary is 3.44 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 39 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number, located on the banks of the Peng-pu-t'e River (Ha-erh-kai-t'ing Gol).

Boundary post No. (I) stands on the boundary line itself. It is located on the north bank of the river 16 meters from the turning point of the boundary line in mid-river.

Boundary post No. (II) is located in the territory of China, on the south bank of the river, and 26.2 meters from the turning point of the boundary line in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of 92°23' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 175 meters from this post is a point on the boundary line where a river intersects a major ravine.

From post No. (I) to No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is 179°43', and the distance 42.2 meters.

(5) From the center of the Peng-pu-t'e River (Ha-erh-kai-t'ing Gol) between the two posts of marker No. 39, the boundary line extends eastward, following the channel of the Peng-pu-t'e River (Ha-erh-kai-t'ing Gol) to a point where this river meets the K'o-k'o-sai-i Kou (Cha-kan-ch'u-lu-t'e Gol), and then turns southeast for 27 meters along the K'o-k'o-sai-i Kou (Cha-kan-ch'u-lu-t'e Gol) to the center of the K'o-k'o-sai-i Kou (Cha-kan-ch'u-lu-t'e Gol) between the two posts of double marker No. 40. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.06 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 40 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are located on both banks of the K'o-k'o-sai-i Kou (Cha-kan-ch'u-lu-t'e Gol).

Post No. (I) is in Chinese territory on the south bank of the ravine 21.6 meters from its center. In the direction of 314°47' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 20.7 meters from this post is the intersection on the boundary line between the river and the ravine.

Post No. (II) is in Mongolian territory on the northeast bank of the ravine, 12.8 meters from the center of the ravine. In the direction 178°04' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 55.5 meters from this post is a cliff marked with a cross in the territory of China.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II), the magnetic azimuth is 28°02' and the distance 34.4 meters.

(6) From the center of the K'o-k'o-sai-i Kou (Cha-kan-ch'u-lu-t'e Gol) between the two No. 40 posts, the boundary line runs in a southeasterly direction up the ravine, passing a road crossing the ravine to a point where the K'o-k'o-sai-i Kou (She-jeng-ken Wash) meets the Yu-le-k'un-sai-i Kou (Cha-kan-ch'u-lu-t'e Gol). It then follows the Yu-le-k'un-sai-i Kou (Cha-kan-ch'u-lu-t'e Gol) for 42 meters to a point where a road crosses this ditch. Continuing, it runs southward along a road between two ravines for 30 meters and reaches the center of the road between the posts of marker No. 41. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.392 kilometer.

Boundary marker No. 41 consists of two posts bearing the same number located on both banks of the K'o-k'o-sai-i Kou (She-jeng-ken dry ravine).

Post No. (I) is in Chinese territory on the west side of the boundary road and the K'o-k'o-sai-i Kou (She-jeng-ken dry ravine), 50.6 meters from the center of the road. In the direction of $355^{\circ}38'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 42.7 meters from this post is the point of intersection (on the boundary line) of the two ravines.

Post No. (II) is in Mongolian territory, on the east side of the road, 8.1 meters from the center of the road. In the direction of $303^{\circ}43'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 79 meters is the point of intersection (on the boundary line) of the two ravines.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II), the magnetic azimuth is $93^{\circ}38'$ and the distance 58.7 meters.

(7) From the center of the road between the two No. 41 posts, the boundary line goes in a roughly SSE direction for 960 meters along a road east of the K'o-k'o-sai-i Kou (She-jeng-ken) to a point 4 meters ENE ($75^{\circ}47'$ true azimuth) of a spring in the territory of China. Then it continues along the road for 380 meters to the center of the road between the two posts of marker No. 42. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.34 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 42 consists of two concrete posts located on both sides of a road in the K'o-k'o-sai-i Kou (She-jeng-ken dry ravine).

Post (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, located on the east side of the boundary road 11.8 meters from the center of the road. In the direction of $317^{\circ}04'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 110 meters from this post is a small mountain top in Chinese territory.

Post No. (II) is in Chinese territory on the west side of the road, 19.6 meters from the center of this road. In the direction of $20^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 17.3 meters from this post is the place where two ravines meet.

From post No. (I) to post (II) the magnetic azimuth is $256^{\circ}54'$ and the distance 31.4 meters.

(8) From the center of the road between the two marker No. 42 posts, the boundary line follows the road in the K'o-k'o-sai-i Kou (She-jeng-ken dry ravine) in a roughly SSE direction to a point where the road branches, and then goes along the west fork for 84 meters to the center of the road between the two posts of marker No. 43. This segment of the boundary line is 0.65 kilometers long.

Boundary marker No. 43 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are located on the two sides of a road in the K'o-k'o-sai-i Kou (She-jeng-ken dry ravine).

Post No. (I) is in Chinese territory on the west side of the road, 9.6 meters from the center of this road. In the direction of $90^{\circ}31'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 62.2 meters from this post is the fork of this road.

Post No. (II) is in Mongolian territory on the east side of the boundary road, 12.2 meters from the center of this road. In the direction of $174^{\circ}52'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 380 meters from this post is a mountain peak in the territory of Mongolia.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $106^{\circ}13'$ and the distance 21.8 meters.

(9) From the center of the road between the two No. 43 posts, the boundary line follows the road in the K'o-k'o-sai-i Kou (She-jeng-ken dry ravine) in a roughly southwesterly direction for 1.31 kilometers to a fork in the road 27 meters ENE (true azimuth is $62^{\circ}20'$) of a spring in Chinese territory. The boundary line then picks up the eastern fork and goes in a roughly SSW direction, passing through a saddle area before reaching the center of the road between the double posts of marker No. 44. The length of this segment of the border 3.18 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 44 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are located on both sides of the road south of the saddle area.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, located on the east side of the boundary road, 6.2 meters from the center of the road. In the direction of $353^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.08 meters from this post is a 2539.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of China, located on the west side of the boundary road, 5.2 meters from the center of the road. In the direction of $246^{\circ}33'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.09 kilometers is a 2682.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $295^{\circ}10'$ and the distance is 11.4 meters.

(10) From the center of the road between the two posts of marker No. 44, the boundary line follows the road in a SSE direction for 1.07 kilometers to a fork, and then picks up the fork on the west, following that road in a SSW direction for 2.05 kilometers to a saddle. Then it continues along a road in a ditch (Wu-li-ya-szu-t'ai-yin Gol) for 1.30 kilometers in a roughly WSW direction to the center of the road between double marker No. 45. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.42 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 45 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number located on both sides of a road between a point where the La-szu-t'e Kou and Wu-li-ya-szu-t'ai-yin Gol meet.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, located on the east side of the boundary road and the ditch, 7.4 meters from the center of the road.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of China, located on the west side of the boundary road, 9.5 meters from the center of the road.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $259^{\circ}30'$ and the distance is 16.9 meters.

(11) From the center of the road between the two posts of marker No. 45, the boundary line follows a road in the La-szu-t'e Kou (Wu-li-ya-szu-t'ai-yin Gol) in a roughly SSW direction for 5.83 kilometers, and then leaves the ditch at a place 90 meters southeast ($125^{\circ}56'$ true azimuth) of a rock-walled sheep enclosure in Chinese territory. It then follows a road on the eastern wall of the ditch for 2.21 kilometers to a point 359 meters SSE ($155^{\circ}55'$ true azimuth) of a lone poplar tree in the territory of China. It then proceeds along the road in a roughly southerly direction for 268 meters to a small saddle area, and then continues along the road for 88 meters to a fork. It picks up the fork on the west and proceeds in a southwesterly direction, cutting across the La-szu-t'e Kou (Wu-li-ya-szu-t'ai-yin Gol) at a point 10.5 meters south of the junction of the La-szu-t'e Kou (Wu-li-ya-szu-t'ai-yin Gol) and Pa-jun-sa-la Kou, and continuing along the road for 49 meters until it reaches boundary marker No. 46. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.44 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 46 is a solitary concrete post, located at the intersection between a boundary road 37 meters south of a point where the La-szu-t'e Kou (Wu-li-ya-szu-t'ai-yin Gol) meets the Pa-jun-sa-la Kou, and a road bordering the Pa-jun-sa-la Kou. In the direction of $3^{\circ}35'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 37 meters from this post is the point (in the territory of China) where the two ditches meet. In the direction of $168^{\circ}25'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 640 meters is boundary marker No. 47.

(12) From boundary marker No. 46, the boundary line runs along the road west of the La-szu-t'e Kou (Wu-li-ya-szu-t'ai-yin Gol) in a roughly SSE direction to boundary marker No. 47. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.64 kilometer.

Boundary marker No. 47 is a single concrete post located at a point on a road west of the La-szu-t'e Kou (Wu-li-ya-szu-t'ai-yin Gol) where it branches into three forks. In the direction of $132^{\circ}57'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.35 kilometers from this post is a lone poplar tree in the territory of China. In the direction of $132^{\circ}57'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.80 kilometers is a 1999.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(13) From boundary No. 47, the boundary line describes a straight line in a southwesterly direction (216.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 48. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.60 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 48 is a single concrete post, located on a 1739.0(1727.0)-meter peak. In the direction of $123^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.37 kilometers from this post is the point (in Mongolian territory) where two major ditches meet. In the direction of $323^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.08 kilometers is a 1914.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(14) From boundary marker No. 48, the boundary line runs SSW in a straight line (194.2° true azimuth), passing across the top of a 1647.0-meter peak to boundary No. 49. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.23 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 49 is a solitary concrete post, located at a intersection of two roads at an elevation of 1496.4 meters. In the direction of $19^{\circ}58'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 550 meters from this post is the intersection of two roads in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $177^{\circ}44'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 760 meters is a 1510.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(15) From boundary marker No. 49, the boundary line traverses along a road in a southwesterly direction for 0.90 kilometer to a point 364 meters WNW ($273^{\circ}09'$ true azimuth) of a 1510.0-meter rise, and then continues along the road, passing a fork, and picking up the road on the east side, and proceeding 180 meters to the center of the road between double marker No. 50. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.08 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 50 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number, located on the two sides of the boundary road.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, located on the south-east side of the road, 5.5 meters from the center of the road. In the direction of $73^{\circ}23'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 500 meters from this post is a 1510.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of China, located on the north-west side of the boundary road, 5.3 meters from the center of the road. In the direction of $42^{\circ}43'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 37.5 meters from this post is a fork in the road on the boundary line.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $311^{\circ}59'$ and the distance is 10.8 meters.

(16) From the center of the road between the double posts of marker No. 50 the boundary line extends along the road in a southwesterly direction to boundary marker No. 51. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.76 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 51 is a solitary concrete post, located at the center of the road (elevation 1429.6 meters) 1.26 kilometers NNE of the peak of Pu-le-k'o-t'e-pai Mountain (Hui-sen-ha-erh Mountain) which has an elevation of 1464.0[1460.4(1458.6)] meters. In the direction of 206°40' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.26 kilometers from this marker is boundary marker No. 52. In the direction of 337°54' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.66 kilometers is a 1602.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(17) From boundary marker No. 51, the boundary line leaves the road in a straight line in a southwest direction (211.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 52. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.26 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 52 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the Pu-le-k'o-t'e-pai Mountain (Hui-sen-ha-erh Mountain) at an elevation of 1464.0[1460.4(1458.6)] meters. In the direction of 259°11' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 910 meters from this marker is the center of the Ta-sha-erh spring on the boundary line. In the direction of 26°40' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.26 kilometers is boundary marker No. 51.

(18) From boundary marker No. 52, the boundary line traverses straight to the WSW (257.1° true azimuth) for 910 meters to the center of the Ta-sha-erh spring. It then follows the spring water down 240 meters to the centerpoint of the spring water between the double posts of marker No. 53. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.15 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 53 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are located on both sides of the spring water 240 meters below the Ta-sha-erh spring.

Post No. (I) is in Chinese territory on the north side of the spring, 26.2 meters from the turning point of the boundary line in the center of the spring. In the direction of 251°28' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 235 meters from this marker is a mud house in Chinese territory.

Post No. (II) is on the boundary line located at the south side of the spring, 43.5 meters from the departure point of the boundary line in the center of the spring. In the direction of 44°29' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 240 meters from this post is the center of the Ta-sha-erh spring on the boundary line.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II), the magnetic azimuth is $148^{\circ}58'$ and the distance is 69.7 meters.

(19) From the center the Ta-sha-erh spring between the two posts of marker No. 53, the boundary line runs SSE in a straight line (154.0° true azimuth), passing through post No. (II) of the double post No. 53 to boundary marker No. 54. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.25 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 54 is a solitary rock mound, located on Su-pu-erh-chia-pu-le-pa hill (Su-pu-erh-chia hill) on the top of a 1961.0-meter peak. In the direction of $70^{\circ}51'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 760 meters from this post is a mountain peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $220^{\circ}11'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.25 kilometers from this post is a 2037.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(20) From boundary marker No. 54, the boundary line winds its way in a generally southwesterly direction, passing the west side of a 1940.0-meter peak, and then turns south to boundary marker No. 55. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.92 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 55 is a solitary rock mound, located on the peak of a mountain at an elevation of 1934.0 meters. In the direction of $6^{\circ}29'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.69 kilometers from this post is boundary marker No. 54. In the direction of $245^{\circ}30'$ and at a distance of 1.99 kilometers is a 2037.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(21) From boundary marker No. 55, the boundary line runs in a roughly SSE direction, cutting across two small mountain gullies to boundary marker No. 56. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.60 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 56 is a solitary rock mound, located on the top of K'o-tzu-erh-t'a-szu Mountain (Yang-k'o-le-t'i-k'o-sha Ula) at an elevation of 1865.0 meters. In the direction of $329^{\circ}03'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.60 kilometers from this marker is boundary marker No. 55. In the direction of $347^{\circ}52'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.06 kilometers is boundary marker No. 54.

(22) From boundary marker No. 56, the boundary line runs straight in a SSE direction (161.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 57. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.70 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 57 is a solitary rock mound, located on a 1240.5-meter peak 178 meters ESE of Su-ha-i-t'e spring. In the direction of $265^{\circ}50'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 480 meters from this marker is a 1267.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $74^{\circ}40'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.74 kilometers is a 1399.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(23) From boundary marker No. 57, the boundary line runs straight in a southeast direction (146.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 56. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.85 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 58 is a solitary rock mound, located on the north bank of the Pu-erh-ken River at an elevation of 1143.4 meters. In the direction of $65^{\circ}59'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.46 kilometers from this marker is a 1246.0 meter in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $0^{\circ}51'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.78 kilometers is a 1399.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(24) From boundary marker No. 58, the boundary line describes a straight line in a southeasterly direction (146.0° true azimuth) crossing the Pu-erh-ken River to boundary marker No. 59. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.49 kilometer.

Boundary marker No. 59 is a solitary rock mound, located on the south bank of the Pu-erh-ken River at an elevation of 1133.3 meters. In the direction of $53^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 95 meters from this marker is a tomb in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $209^{\circ}11'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.24 kilometers is a 1690.8-meter peak in the territory of China.

(25) From boundary marker No. 59, the boundary line extends straight in a southeasterly direction (146.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 60. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.72 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 60 is a solitary rock mound, located on the top of Hung-shan-t'ou (Hsi-hen-wu-lan Mountain) at an elevation of 1192.0(1187.8) meters. In the direction of $181^{\circ}23'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.76 kilometers from this marker is boundary marker No. 62.

Article 13

The segment of boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 6 of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 79.79 kilometers long. Along this segment of boundary line, boundary markers Nos. 61 to 71 are erected. The details of the strike of the boundary line and the exact positions of these boundary markers are as follows:

(1) From boundary marker No. 60, which is located on the Hung-shan-t'ou (Hsi-hen-wu-lan Mountain) at an elevation of 1192.0(1187.8) meters, the boundary line runs as a straight line in a SSW direction to a 1266.7-meter peak, and then proceeds along a straight line in a SSE direction to a 1253.0-meter peak. It continues along the ridge of K'o-je-sai-i Mountain (Wu-tan-ha-erh Ula) in a SSE direction to boundary marker No. 61. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.47 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 61 is a solitary rock mound, situated on a 1627.1-meter peak. In the direction of $286^{\circ}43'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.51 kilometers from this marker is a 1690.8-meter peak in the territory of China.

(2) From boundary marker No. 61, the boundary line runs along the ridge of K'o-je-sai-i Mountain (Wu-tan-ha-erh Ula) in a roughly south-westerly direction to boundary marker No. 62. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.77 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 62 is a solitary rock mound on the top of K'o-je-sai-i Mountain (Wu-tan-ha-erh Ula) at an elevation of 1766.0 meters. In the direction of $293^{\circ}17'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.08 kilometers from this post is a 1690.8-meter peak in the territory of China.

From boundary marker No. 62, the boundary line descends the ridge of K'o-je-sai-i Mountain (Wu-tan-ha-erh Ula) in a SSE direction to a 1734.0-meter peak. Then it extends southeast and then turns SSE to boundary marker No. 63. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.95 kilometers.

Boundary post No. 63 is a single rock mound, located on a 1437.0-meter rise. In the direction of $237^{\circ}47'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.66 kilometers from this post is a 1927.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $162^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.46 kilometers is a 1745.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(4) From boundary marker No. 63, the boundary line goes straight south (180.0° true azimuth) to a small mountain peak at an elevation of 1411.0 meters, and then runs in a SSE direction (176.7° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 64. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.81 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 64 is a solitary rock mound (the concrete tablet is mounted on the rock at the top of the mountain), located on a small mountain peak at an elevation of 1670.0 meters. In the direction of $119^{\circ}52'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.02 kilometers from this marker is a 1745.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $297^{\circ}28'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.00 kilometers is a 1927.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(5) From boundary marker No. 64, the boundary line runs straight in a southwesterly direction (221.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 65. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 20.14 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 65 is a solitary rock mound, located on a 1294.0 (1302.6)-meter peak on I-t'i-cha-le-kan (Nao-hui-tao-lao-hen-wu-lan Mountain). In the direction of $331^{\circ}32'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 288 meters from this post is a 1316.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(6) From boundary marker No. 65, the boundary line runs straight in a southwesterly direction (211.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 66. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.09 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 66 is a solitary rock mound, located at the old site on Tu-mu-pa Hill (Tung-te-yin Hill) at an elevation of 1114.0 meters. In the direction of $115^{\circ}31'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 550 meters from this marker is a small mountain top in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $275^{\circ}01'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 960 meters is a 1128.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(7) From boundary marker No. 66, the boundary line runs straight in a SSW direction (208.5° true azimuth) to Tun-pa-szu-t'ao Spring (Sha-ha-t'ing Spring), and then runs straight in a SSW direction (191.5° true azimuth) for 71 meters to boundary marker No. 67. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.49 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 67 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point (elevation 1066.0 meters) 71 meters SSW of Tun-pa-szu-t'ao Spring (Sha-ha-t'ing Spring). In the direction of $52^{\circ}34'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.35 kilometers from this marker is a 1219.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(8) From boundary marker No. 67, the boundary line extends straight in a SSW direction (191.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 68. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 13.76 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 68 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of K'o-tzu-pa-szu-t'ao Mountain (Wu-ting-wu-su-ni Mountain) at an elevation of 1194.0(1187.0) meters. In the direction of $123^{\circ}34'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 350 meters from this marker is the Wu-ting-wu-su-ni spring. In the direction of $311^{\circ}11'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.94 kilometers is a 1257.4-meter peak in the territory of China.

(9) From boundary marker No. 68, the boundary line runs straight in a SSW direction (188.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 69. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.98 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 69 is a solitary rock mound, located at a point (elevation 1278.3 meters) 200 meters east of the top of Su-le-ha-erh Ula, which has an elevation of 1304.0 meters. In the direction of $268^{\circ}46'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 200 meters from this marker is a 1304.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $8^{\circ}20'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 400 meters is a mountain peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(10) From boundary marker No. 69, the boundary line proceeds straight in a SSE direction (177.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 70. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.33 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 70 is a solitary rock mound, located on the top of T'eng-mu-ha-la Mountain (T'o-mu-jen-ha-erh Ula), which has an elevation of 1527.0(1520.2) meters. In the direction of 247°05' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.16 kilometers from this marker is a 1475.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the 3°07' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.07 kilometers is a 1425.3-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

Article 14

The segment of boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 7 of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 42.393 kilometers long. Along this segment of the boundary line, boundary markers Nos. 71 to 84 are erected. The details of the strike of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of the boundary markers are as follows:

(1) From boundary marker No. 70 on the top of T'eng-mu-ha-la Mountain (T'o-mu-jen-ha-erh Ula) at an elevation of 1527.0(1520.2) meters, the boundary line goes straight in a southeasterly direction (136.5° true azimuth) to the centerpoint of the intersection of two roads between the double posts of boundary marker No. 71. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.13 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 71 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are located on both sides of the intersection of two roads.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of China, located on the WNW side of the intersection, 7 meters from the center of the intersection. In the direction of 313°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.12 kilometers from this post is boundary marker No. 70. In the direction of 254°36' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.26 kilometers is a 1505.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of Mongolia, located on the ESE side of the intersection, 8 meters from the center of the intersection. In the direction of 54°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.00 kilometer from this post is a road junction in the territory of Mongolia.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II), the magnetic azimuth is 94°12' and the distance is 15 meters.

(2) From the center of the intersection of two roads between the two posts of marker No. 71, the boundary line runs southeasterly along the road, passing through the mouth of Chin-hsi-k'o-su Kou (Na-jen Gol) and the mouth of Sao-la-pa-szu-t'ao Kou (Cha-kan-ku-t'e) to the center of the road between the double boundary marker No. 72. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.40 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 72 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are located on both sides of the road.

Post No. (I) is in Mongolian territory, located on the north side of the road, 6 meters from the turning point of the boundary line in the center of the road. In the direction of $308^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 10.28 kilometers from this post is boundary marker No. 70.

Post No. (II) is on the boundary line, located at the south side of the road, 6 meters from the turning point of the boundary line in the center of the road. In the direction of $180^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.50 kilometers from this post is boundary marker No. 73.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II), the magnetic azimuth is $174^{\circ}12'$ and the distance is 12 meters.

(3) From the center of the road between the double posts of marker No. 72, the boundary line leaves the road and goes south (180.0° true azimuth) as a straight line, passing post No. (II) of the double posts of marker No. 72 to boundary marker No. 73. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.50 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 73 is a solitary concrete post, located at a 1690.0(1682.3)-meter peak on K'o-la-ah-te-erh Mountain (No-hui-hu-su-t'ing-ha-erh) at the north end of Pei-t'a Mountain (Pai-t'a-k'o-pao-k'o-te Ula). In the direction of $29^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 115 meters from this marker is a mountain peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $284^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 130 meters is a mountain peak in the territory of China.

(4) From boundary marker No. 73, the boundary line proceeds as a straight line in a SSE direction (160.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 74. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.75 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 74 is a solitary concrete post, located on the west bank of the Wu-li-ya-szu-t'ai River, 12 meters from the center of the river. In the direction of $130^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 800 meters from this marker is a mountain peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $245^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 900 meters is a small mountain peak in the territory of China.

(5) From boundary marker No. 74, the boundary line extends straight in a SSE direction (160.5° true azimuth), crossing the Wu-li-ya-szu-t'ai River to boundary marker No. 75. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.75 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 75 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 2043.0(2046.7)-meter peak. In the direction of $68^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 700 meters from this marker is a mountain peak in the

territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $251^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.36 kilometers is a mountain peak in the territory of China.

(6) From boundary marker No. 75, the boundary line goes straight in a SSW direction (189.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 76. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.87 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 76 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 2543.0(2540.2) peak. In the direction of $157^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 820 meters from this marker is a mountain peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $56^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.71 kilometers is a mountain peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(7) From boundary marker No. 76, the boundary line goes straight in an ENE direction (67.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 77. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.56 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 77 is a solitary concrete post, located on the west bank of the Hu-chu-erh-t'e Kou, and 21 meters from the center of the stream. In the direction of $241^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 285 meters from this marker is the Wu-chu-erh-pa-szu-t'ao Spring in the territory of China. In the direction of $358^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 950 meters is a mountain top in the territory of Mongolia.

(8) From boundary marker No. 77, the boundary line goes straight in a southeasterly direction (132.4° true azimuth), passing the Hu-chu-erh-t'e Kou to boundary marker No. 78. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.37 kilometer.

Boundary marker No. 78 is a solitary concrete post, located at the junction of two roads 325 meters east of the Hu-chu-erh-t'e Kou. In the direction of $330^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 970 meters from this marker is a mountain peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $269^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.25 kilometers is a mountain top in the territory of China.

(9) From boundary marker No. 78, the boundary line winds its way along a road in an ESE direction, passing the Little Pine Tree Kou (Na-jen-ha-erh-kai-t'ing Gol), and continuing 20 meters to center of a road between the double boundary posts of marker No. 79. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.08 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 79 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are located on both sides of a road on the east bank of the Little Pine Tree Kou (Na-jen-ha-erh-kai-t'ing Gol).

Post No. (I) is in Chinese territory, located on the south side of the boundary road, 15 meters from the center of the stream, and 4 meters from the center of the road. In the direction of $202^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth

and at a distance of 682 meters from this post is a mountain top in the territory of China.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of Mongolia, located on the north side of the boundary road, 15 meters from the center of the stream, and 4 meters from the center of the road. In the direction of $71^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 200 meters from this post is a mountain top in the territory of Mongolia.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II), the magnetic azimuth is $6^{\circ}30'$ and the distance is 8 meters.

(10) From the center of the road between the two boundary posts of marker No. 79, the boundary line follows the road in an ESE direction, passing through a mountain saddle 150 meters SSE of the peak of Mt. Pao-erh to boundary marker No. 80. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.40 kilometer.

Boundary marker No. 80 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 2 meters west of a spring which is 210 meters NNE of the Chiang-pa-szu-pa-szu-t'ao Spring (Hu-ho Spring). In the direction of $43^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 135 meters from this mark is a mountain top in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $303^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 320 meters is a mountain top in the territory of Mongolia.

(11) From boundary marker No. 80, the boundary line extends eastward to a spring, then follows the spring water for 5 meters to a stream in the Chiang-pa-szu-pa-szu-t'ao Kou (Hu-ho Spring), and then follows the water in the gully for 215 meters to the center of the Chiang-pa-szu-pa-szu-t'ao Spring (Hu-ho Spring). From there the boundary line extends one meter to boundary marker No. 81. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.223 kilometer.

Boundary marker No. 81 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 1 meter south of the Chiang-pa-szu-pa-szu-t'ao Spring (Hu-ho Spring). In the direction of $347^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 135 meters from this marker is a mountain top in the territory of China. In the direction of $59^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 200 meters is a mountain top in the territory of Mongolia.

(12) From boundary marker No. 81, the boundary line extends straight in a southeasterly direction (149.0° true azimuth) to the center of the Hsi-k'o-pa-szu-t'ao Spring (Ah-la-t'e-wu-lan Spring), and then continues 1 meter to boundary marker No. 82. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.57 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 82 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 1 meter south of the Hsi-k'o-pa-szu-t'ao Spring (Ah-la-t'e-wu-lan Spring). In the direction of $230^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance

of 167 meters from this marker is a mountain top in the territory of China. In the direction of $100^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 830 meters is the 2614.0-meter peak of Ah-la-t'e-wu-lan Ula in the territory of Mongolia.

(13) From boundary marker No. 82, the boundary line runs straight in a SSW direction (202.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 83. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.20 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 83 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 3220.0 peak. In the direction of $287^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 66 meters from this marker is a rock outcropping in the territory of China. In the direction of $109^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 185 meters is a rock outcropping in the territory of Mongolia.

(14) From boundary marker No. 83, the boundary line proceeds straight in a southwesterly direction (210.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 84. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.59 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 84 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of 3290.0 (3287.2)-meter Ah-t'ung Hill (Ah-la-tan Hill) on the Pei-t'a Mountain (Pai-t'a-k'o-pao-k'o-te Ula). In the direction of $224^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.47 kilometers from this marker is a 3190.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

Article 15

The segment of boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 8 of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 149.12 kilometers long. Along this segment of the boundary line, boundary markers Nos. 85 to 117 are erected. The details of the strike of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions these boundary markers are as follows:

(1) From boundary marker No. 84 on the top of 3290.0(3287.2)-meter Ah-t'ung Hill (Ah-la-tan Hill) of Pei-t'a Mountain (Pai-t'a-pao-k'o-t'e Ula), the boundary line goes straight in a southeasterly direction (136.0° true azimuth) for 2.00 kilometers to Tung-ho-k'o-erh Saddle. Then it continues along a straight line in a southwesterly direction (213.0° true azimuth) for 0.26 kilometers to boundary marker No. 85. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.26 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 85 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 3252.0 meter peak. In the direction of $73^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 0.44 kilometer from this marker is a 3256.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $130^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.03 kilometers is a 3209.0-meter peak in Chinese territory.

(2) From boundary marker No. 85, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (83.5° true azimuth) to a 3146.0-meter peak, and then continues as a straight line in an ENE direction (73.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 86. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.35 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 86 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of 3025.0(3035.9)-meter K'o-la-sha-tzu Mountain. In the direction of $339^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.36 kilometers from this marker is a mountain top in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $132^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.24 kilometers is a 3005.0-meter peak in Chinese territory.

(3) From boundary No. 86, the boundary line goes straight in a northeasterly direction (57.9° true azimuth), crossing Big Pine Tree Kou (Pu-tun-ha-erh-kai-t'ing Gol) to boundary marker No. 87. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.29 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 87 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of K'o-tzu-le-chueh-k'o Mountain (Hu-ho-wen-to-erh Ula) at an elevation of 3102.0(3095.8) meters. In the direction of $225^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 83 meters from this marker is a mountain top in Chinese territory. In the direction of $74^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 90 meters is a mountain top in the territory of Mongolia.

(4) From boundary marker No. 87, the boundary line winds its way in a roughly ESE direction, and crosses T'ieh-lieh-k'o-sai-i Kou (Ho-je-mu-t'e), extending for a total of 4.47 kilometers to a 2991.0-meter peak. It then continues in an ENE direction for 2.27 kilometers to a point where Ta-hsi-po-t'e Kou meets the main channel of Pu-lu-ku-t'e-sai-i Kou. Then the boundary winds its way up along a mountain slope, and proceeds 1.43 kilometers to boundary marker No. 88. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.17 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 88 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of Pi-i-k'o-la-chueh-k'o Mountain (Wen-to-erh-ha-erh Ula) at an elevation of 2717.0(2708.0) meters. In the direction of $193^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 750 meters from this marker is a mountain top in the territory of China. In the direction of $289^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.23 kilometers is a 2635.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(5) From boundary marker No. 88, the boundary line goes down along a mountain slope in an ESE direction, and crosses a mountain gully, traversing a total of 0.40 kilometer. Then it continues 1.13 kilometers along the mountain edge in an ESE direction, and then traverses 0.98 kilometer in a roughly ENE direction to boundary marker No. 89. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.51 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 89 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of Hu-le-szu-t'ai-yin-wen-to-erh Mountain. In the direction of $172^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.20 kilometers from this marker is a 2873.0-meter peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of $309^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.68 kilometers is a 2399.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(6) From boundary marker No. 89, the boundary line proceeds along a zigzag course for 0.60 kilometer in a roughly ESE direction, and crosses Wu-lan-sa-la Kou. It then continues in the same direction for 2.81 kilometers to a point on the mountain slope, where it runs 0.55 kilometer in a generally southeasterly direction to boundary marker No. 90. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.96 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 90 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of T'a-ho-t'ai Mountain at an elevation of 2927.0[2921.0(2912.2)] meters. In the direction of $230^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.74 kilometers is a 2870.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(7) From boundary marker No. 90, the boundary line zigzags for 2.42 kilometers in a roughly SSE direction to a 2768.0-meter peak. From there, it extends southeast and then turns east, traversing a total of 1.63 kilometers to a point on the mountain. Then it follows an irregular course for 1.25 kilometers in a SSE direction to boundary marker No. 91. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.30 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 91 is a solitary concrete post, located on a slope 260 meters southwest of the crest of Ah-cha-wu-lan Ula, and 460 meters from the center of a saddle in its northwest sector. In the direction of $237^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 900 meters from this marker is a mountain top in the territory of China. In the direction of $273^{\circ}00'$ and at a distance of 1.40 kilometers is a 2891.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(8) From boundary marker No. 91, the boundary line goes first in a southeasterly direction and passes Ah-kuei-t'e Kou for a total of 0.52 kilometer. It continues 0.35 kilometer in a easterly direction, then ESE for 0.50 kilometer. It then extends 0.76 kilometer in an ENE direction to boundary marker No. 92. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.13 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 92 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 2394.0-meter peak. In the direction of $283^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.91 kilometers is a 2816.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $198^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.04 kilometers is a 2573.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(9) From boundary marker No. 92, the boundary line winds its way in a southeasterly direction for 0.48 kilometer to a mountain top. Extending 0.28 kilometer more to another mountain top. The boundary line then goes

down 0.99 kilometer along a mountain slope to a point in a ravine. From there it goes in a SSW direction for 0.23 kilometer, and then proceeds 0.60 kilometer in a southeasterly direction to boundary marker No. 93. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.58 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 93 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of Tu-chia-le-chin-ha-erh Mountain at an elevation of 2184.0(2200.1) meters. In the direction of $8^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.16 kilometers from this marker is a spring in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $216^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.20 kilometers is a mountain top in Chinese territory. In the direction of $133^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.42 kilometers is a 2117.0-meter peak in Chinese territory.

(10) From boundary marker No. 93, the boundary line extends in a roughly southeasterly direction for 0.66 kilometer to a point on the slope of Tu-chia-le-chin-ha-erh Mountain. It then turns to a northeasterly direction for 0.40 kilometer to another point on the slope of this mountain. The boundary line then is straight in an ESE direction (99.1° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 94. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.29 kilometers.

Boundary post No. 94 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small red mountain top 460 meters west of the T'ieh-szu-k'o-t'a-szu Mountain (Sen-chi-t'e-ha-te). In the direction of $146^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 310 meters from this marker is a mountain top in Chinese territory.

(11) From boundary marker No. 94, the boundary line goes 0.46 kilometer in a roughly easterly direction to the top of T'ieh-szu-k'o-t'a-szu Mountain (Sen-chi-t'e-ha-te). Continuing 0.38 kilometer, it reaches a 1649.0-meter peak. Then proceeding 0.42 kilometer in a southeasterly direction, it reaches a point on the mountain slope, from where it extends 0.91 kilometer ENE on an irregular course to boundary marker No. 95. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.17 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 95 is a single concrete post, located on the top of Sen-chi-ha-erh Ula. In the direction of $77^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.00 kilometers is a peak on Chu-erh-ho-wu-lan Ula (elevation 1768.0 meters) in Mongolian territory.

(12) From boundary marker No. 95, the boundary line proceeds 1.18 kilometers in a southeasterly direction to a point on the mountain slope. It then continues for 0.40 kilometer in an ENE direction to another point on the mountain slope. From where it extends 0.18 kilometer in a roughly southeasterly direction to a mountain top. It then extends 0.69 kilometer to another mountain top, and continues 1.98 kilometers on an irregular course to boundary marker No. 96. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.43 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 96 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1612.0-meter rise. In the direction of $258^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 700 meters from this post is a mountain top in Chinese territory. In the direction of $322^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.99 kilometers is a 1768.0-meter rise on Chu-erh-ho-wu-lan Ula in Mongolian territory.

(13) From boundary marker No. 96, the boundary line moves 0.32 kilometer east to a mountain top from where it proceeds 0.47 kilometer in an ENE direction to another mountain top and an additional 1.48 kilometers along a winding path in a NNE direction to boundary marker No. 97. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.25 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 97 is a solitary concrete post located on a small mound, 2.07 kilometers WNW (287.0° true azimuth) of 1269.0-meter Wu-chu-erh Mountain, which is at the southeast end of Pei-t'a Mountain (Pai-t'a-k'o-pao-k'o-te Ula). In the direction of $165^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.65 kilometers from this marker is a 1346.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $284^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.75 kilometers is a 1768.0-meter peak of Chu-erh-ho-wu-lan Ula in Mongolian territory.

(14) From boundary marker No. 97, the boundary line runs in a winding course in a northeasterly direction to boundary marker No. 98. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.87 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 98 is a solitary concrete post, located at an elevation of 1185.0 meters. In the direction of $66^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance 260 meters from this marker is a mountain top in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $140^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.22 kilometers is a mountain top in Chinese territory.

(15) From boundary marker No. 98, the boundary line extends 320 meters along a straight line eastward to a small road in Ka-ho Kou (Cha-kan-sha-le). It then extends 1.08 kilometer in an ESE direction to a point on a mountain slope (Wu-lan-hu-su) northwest of Little Ha-fu-t'i-k'o Mountain. In the same direction, the boundary line proceeds 0.85 kilometer to another point on this mountain slope. Then it continues 0.51 kilometer southeastward to boundary marker No. 99. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.76 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 99 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small ridge northwest of Little Ha-fu-t'i-k'o Mountain. In the direction of $192^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 200 meters from this marker is a mountain top in Chinese territory.

(16) From boundary marker No. 99, the boundary line extends 1.22 kilometer in a SSE direction to 1601.0-meter high Su-le-ha-erh Ula. It then proceeds 0.82 kilometer southeastward, passing a mountain top to a point on the mountain ridge. It then proceeds ESE 0.31 kilometer to a point on the mountain slope. From there it traverses 2.08 kilometers

along a winding path southeastward to boundary marker No. 100. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.43 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 100 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1491.0-meter peak. In the direction of $258^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.15 kilometers from this marker is a mountain top in Chinese territory. In the direction of $289^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.15 kilometer is a mountain top in the territory of China.

(17) From boundary marker No. 100, the boundary line extends 1.55 kilometers in a SSE direction, passes over a mountain top, and proceeds along a winding course to a point on the mountain slope. From there it proceeds 1.12 kilometers in a roughly southeast direction. It then continues 0.70 kilometer in a SSE direction to a point on the mountain slope. It then proceeds 0.28 kilometer in an ESE direction to a mountain saddle from where it runs 1.18 kilometers up a mountain ridge, and describes a straight line southeastward (136.0° true azimuth) for a distance of 2.02 kilometers until it reaches boundary marker No. 101. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.98 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 101 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of Nan-chin-ha-erh Mountain at an elevation of 1920.1[1919.0(1931.9)] meters. In the direction of $173^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 220 meters from this marker is a mountain top in Chinese territory. In the direction of $54^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.00 kilometers is a 2010.0-meter peak.

(18) From boundary marker No. 101, the boundary line extends in a NNE direction (24.0° true azimuth) along a straight line for 1.40 kilometers to a point on the mountain slope. It then goes 0.14 kilometer in a roughly ENE direction to boundary marker No. 102. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.54 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 102 is a solitary concrete post, located on a mountain ridge 340 meters southeast ($118^{\circ}00'$ true azimuth) of a 2083.9-meter peak on Hsi-po-t'e Mountain. In the direction of $2^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 500 meters from this marker is a mountain top in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $107^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.00 kilometer is a 2010.0-meter peak on the boundary line.

(19) From boundary marker No. 102, the boundary line extends 3.45 kilometers in an ESE direction along a winding course, passing over a 2010.0-meter peak to a 2061.0-meter peak. It then continues 0.70 kilometer in a roughly southeasterly direction to boundary marker No. 103. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.15 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 103 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1996.0-meter peak. In the direction of $86^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 500 meters from this post is a mountain top in the territory of

Mongolia. In the direction of $141^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 800 meters is a 1912.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(20) From boundary marker No. 103, the boundary line runs eastward 4.46 kilometers along a winding course to the top of Hu-ho-wen-to-erh Mountain at an elevation of 2111.0 meters. Then it runs for 0.75 kilometer in an ESE direction to a point on the mountain slope from where it proceeds 2.11 kilometers in an ENE direction, and continues 0.50 kilometer in an ENE direction to boundary marker No. 104. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.82 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 104 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of 2020.0(2029.2)-meter Hu-ho-ah-erh-ken-shao-pu-kao-erh Mountain, which is part of Little Ha-fu't'i-k'o Mountain. In the direction of $289^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 320 meters from this marker is a mountain top in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $119^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.03 kilometer is a 2041.0-meter peak in Chinese territory.

(21) From boundary marker No. 104, the boundary line runs in an ENE direction (77.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 105. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.25 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 105 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the Wen-ho-le-ch'i-ken-pen-te-kao-erh Mountain at an elevation of 1787.0 (1773.8) meters. In the direction of $353^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 500 meters from this marker is a mountain top in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $272^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.66 kilometers is a 1786.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(22) From boundary marker No. 105, the boundary line goes along a straight line in an ESE direction (94.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 106. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.09 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 106 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of Wu-hsi-k'o Mountain at an elevation of 1657.0[1643.0(1655.8)] meters. In the direction of $209^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 420 meters from this marker is a mountain top in Chinese territory. In the direction of $28^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 680 meters is a mountain top in the Mongolian territory.

(23) From boundary marker No. 106, the boundary line runs in a straight line in an ENE direction (88.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 107. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.44 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 107 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of a 1770.0(1765.0)-meter high mountain. In the direction of $207^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.80 kilometers from this marker is a 1634.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $347^{\circ}30'$

magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.98 kilometers is a 1828.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(24) From boundary marker No. 107, the boundary line runs in straight line in an ENE direction (87.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 108. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.40 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 108 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1841.0(1835.8)-meter peak. In the direction of $56^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 800 meters from this marker is a mountain top in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $243^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.65 kilometers is a 1864.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(25) From boundary marker No. 108, the boundary line describes a straight line in an ESE direction (100.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 109. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.25 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 109 is a solitary concrete post, located in the Big Wu-lan-pai-hsing-pei Kou at the east end of Little Ha-fu-t'i-k'o Mountain, and on a road 350 meters NNE of Wu-lan-pai-hsing Spring in Chinese territory. In the direction of $104^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 550 meters from this is a mountain top in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $211^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.98 kilometers is a mountain top in the territory of China.

(26) From boundary marker No. 109, the boundary line extends in a straight line in an ESE direction (120.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 110. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.82 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 110 is a single concrete post, located on a 1805.0-meter peak at the northwest end of Big Ha-fu-t'i-k'o Mountain. In the direction of $258^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.50 kilometers is a 1812.0-meter peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of $92^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.92 kilometers is a mountain top in the territory of Mongolia.

(27) From boundary marker No. 110, the boundary line extends in a straight line southeastward (121.1° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 111. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.44 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 111 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 2278.0-meter peak. In the direction of $20^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 560 meters from this marker is a mountain top in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $152^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.03 kilometers is a 2417.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(28) From boundary marker No. 111, the boundary line runs straight to the southeast (127.6° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 112. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.91 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 112 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 2478.0[2429.0(2429.9)]-meter peak. In the direction of 280°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 740 meters from this post is a mountain top in the territory of China. In the direction of 2°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.47 kilometers is a mountain top in the territory of Mongolia.

(29) From boundary marker No. 112, the boundary line follows a straight line northeastward (49.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 113. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.45 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 113 is a solitary concrete post, located on a mountain ridge 440 meters ESE of a 2545.0-meter mountain top. In the direction of 100°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.30 meters from this is a 2546.0-meter peak on the boundary line. In the direction of 244°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.00 kilometers is a mountain top in the territory of China.

(30) From boundary marker No. 113, the boundary line follows a straight line southeastward (101.5° true azimuth) to a 2546.0-meter peak, and then proceeds also along a straight line in an ENE direction (76.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 114. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.12 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 114 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the Sung-ken-t'e Mountain at an elevation of 2801.0 meters. In the direction of 122°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 650 meters from this marker is a mountain top on the boundary line. In the direction of 30°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.07 kilometers is a 2808.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(31) Boundary marker No. 114, the boundary line follows a straight line southeastward (123.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 115. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.91 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 115 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of 2912.4(2918.5)-meter high Su-erh-ta-ken-ao-jui Mountain (Su-erh-ta-ken Ula) of Big Ha-fu-t'i-k'o Mountain. In the direction of 0°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.12 kilometer from this marker is a 2852.8-meter peak on the Su-erh-chia-t'e Ula in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 297°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.48 kilometers is a mountain top in Chinese territory.

(32) From boundary marker No. 115, the boundary line follows straight line in an ENE direction (84.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 116. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.60 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 116 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of Sha-erh-ha-ma-erh Mountain at an elevation of 2596.6(2597.8) meters. In the direction of 328°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.06 kilometers from this marker is a mountain top in Mongolian territory. In the direction of 243°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.39 kilometers is a mountain top in Chinese territory.

(33) From boundary marker No. 116, the boundary line runs 1.46 kilometers along the mountain ridge in a roughly ESE direction, then proceeds 0.43 kilometer down the mountain slope in a roughly southeast direction, then proceeds 1.84 kilometers along the mountain ridge again in an ESE direction to a 2538.7-meter peak, then goes 0.69 kilometer in a roughly southeasterly direction, and then continues 1.79 kilometers along the mountain ridge in an ESE direction to boundary marker No. 117. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.20 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 117 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 2345.0(2338.7)-meter high mountain top at the east end of the Big Ha-fu-t'i-k'o Mountain. In the direction of 170°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 840 meters from this marker is a mountain top in the territory of China. In the direction of 329°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.00 kilometer is a mountain top in the territory of Mongolia.

Article 16

The segment of boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 9 in the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty has a length of 493.86 kilometers. Along this segment of boundary line, boundary markers Nos. 118 to 177 are erected. The details of the strike of the boundary line and the exact positions of the boundary markers are as follows:

(1) From boundary marker No. 117 which is located on a 2345.0(2338.7)-meter mountain top, the boundary line runs 1.20 kilometers first in an ENE direction and then northeast to a small mountain top. It then descends the mountain slope in a generally ENE direction to a 1548.0(1554.3)-meter peak. It then proceeds 0.50 kilometer along a straight line northeastward (58.0° true azimuth) to the center of the Pao-erh-ch'uan-chi Kou. From there it goes 1.88 kilometers northeastward to a 1515.0-meter peak at the west end of Hung-te-lei Mountain (Hu-ho-wen-tu-lin Nuru). It then traverses 2.79 kilometers along the mountain ridge eastward to boundary marker No. 118 via a 1515.0-meter peak. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.95 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 118 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1444.0(1426.4)-meter peak on the west side of the I-ch'i-k'o-tzu Kou (Huo-k'o-hsin-yin-k'o-t'ing-sai-erh), which is located on the west side of Hu-hung-te-le Mountain (hu-ho-wen-tu-lin Nuru). In the direction of 310°12' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.16 kilometers from this marker is a 1479.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 83°54' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.70 kilometers is a 1599.0-meter peak on the boundary line.

(2) From boundary marker No. 118, the boundary line extends along a straight line in an ENE direction (75.2° true azimuth) to a 1342.0-meter peak, and then goes westward along the mountain ridge to a 1599.0-meter peak. Then the boundary line runs 0.78 kilometer down the mountain slope in an ENE direction to a point where two dry gullies meet. It then follows the gully 1.06 kilometers in an ENE direction, and then continues in the same direction for 0.59 kilometer to the 1464.0-meter high peak of Pa-chia-ha-erh Mountain. From there it follows a straight line in an ENE direction (82.7° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 119. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.43 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 119 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of Pu-tun-ha-erh Mountain at an elevation of 1632.0 meters. In the direction of $71^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.45 kilometers from this marker is a 1662.0-meter peak on the boundary line. In the direction of $317^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.10 kilometers is a 1699.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(3) From boundary marker No. 119, the boundary line follows a straight line in an ENE direction (71.4° true azimuth) to the top of Pao-chung-hu-jeng Mountain at an elevation of 1662.0 meters. Then it runs 119 kilometers as a straight line again in an ENE direction (76.0° true azimuth) to the junction of two dry gullies. It then follows the mountain slope for 0.70 kilometer in an ENE direction to a 1599.0-meter peak. From there it runs 1.50 kilometers in a roughly northeasterly direction by the northwest end of an elongated mound to boundary marker No. 120. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.85 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 120 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of Pa-jun-sha-chan-t'e Mountain at an elevation of 1746.0 (1741.6) meters. In the direction of $336^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.65 kilometers from this marker is a 1841.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $117^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.99 kilometers is a 1730.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(4) From boundary marker No. 120, the boundary line goes straight in an ENE direction (82.7° true azimuth) to the top of Pa-chia-sha-chan-t'e Mountain at an elevation of 1736.0 meters, and then continues straight in a NNE direction (23.8° true azimuth) to the top of I-ho-sha-chan-t'e Mountain at an elevation of 1870.0 meters. From there it runs straight again in an ESE direction (110.5° true azimuth) to the top of Pa-jun-pao-tun Mountain at an elevation of 1956.0 meters. Then it goes straight in an ESE direction (101.9° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 121. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.54 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 121 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of Ch'ing-shih Mountain (Chun-pao-tun Ula) at an elevation of 1904.0 meters. In the direction of $44^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.66 kilometers is a 1978.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In

the direction of 228°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.81 kilometers is a 1557.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(5) From boundary marker No. 121, the boundary line runs 0.88 kilometer along the mountain ridge in an ESE direction to a saddle, then winds 1.07 kilometers northeastward to a 2076.0-meter peak, then continues 0.74 kilometer southeastward to a 2003.0-meter peak, and then runs straight northeastward (38.2° true azimuth) to a 2089.0-meter peak. From there, the boundary line continues 2.44 kilometers along a winding course eastward and then southeastward on the ridge of Su-erh-t'ing-pa-jun Mountain to a 2146.0-meter peak and then runs straight in an ENE direction (89.0° true azimuth). The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.39 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 122 is a solitary concrete post, located on a mountain top at an elevation of 2150.0(2151.0) meters. In the direction of 268°00 magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.17 kilometers from this post is a 2146.0-meter peak on the boundary line. In the direction of 58°00 magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.10 kilometers is a 2162.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(6) From boundary marker No. 122, the boundary line runs for 0.56 kilometer along the mountain ridge first in a southeasterly direction and then easterly to a small mountain top. From there it proceeds 0.67 kilometer in a SSW direction to a 2125.2-meter peak, and then continues 1.34 kilometers in a straight line in a SSE direction (167.5° true azimuth) to a point on a mountain slope. It then runs 0.29 kilometer in a straight line in a southeasterly direction (145.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 123. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.86 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 123 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1979.0-meter mountain top. In the direction of 342°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.62 kilometers from this marker is a 2125.2-meter on the boundary line. In the direction of 159°12 magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.40 kilometers is a 1663.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(7) From boundary marker No. 123, the boundary line runs 0.45 kilometer down the mountain in an ENE direction to the center of a dry gully. It then proceeds 0.40 kilometer eastward up the mountain to a 1881.0-meter peak. From there, it runs 1.60 kilometers in a roughly easterly direction to a 2079.0(2081.7)-meter peak after crossing Ai-erh-chia-i-t'i Kou (Su-erh-t'ing-sai-erh). It then follows the mountain ridge in an easterly and then southeasterly direction, covering a total distance of 1.02 kilometers, to boundary marker No. 124. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.47 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 124 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 2105.8-meter peak. In the direction of 9°18' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.61 kilometers from this post is a 2303.0-meter peak in the

territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $272^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.40 kilometers is boundary marker No. 123.

(8) From boundary marker No. 124, the boundary line runs down the mountain ridge for 0.61 kilometer in a roughly southeasterly direction to the center of a mountain ravine. It then runs up the mountain for a distance of 0.24 kilometer to a small mountain top. From there it proceeds 0.25 kilometer to the center of the upper reaches of a draw and then climbs the mountain for 0.59 kilometer to boundary marker No. 125. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.69 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 125 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 2036.0-meter peak. In the direction of $353^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.14 kilometers from this marker is a 2303.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $240^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.15 kilometers is a 1663.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(9) From boundary marker No. 125, the boundary line runs on a straight line in a northeasterly direction (52.5° true azimuth) for a distance of 1.93 kilometers to a point on the mountain ridge. Then it runs in a straight line in an ESE direction (97.5° true azimuth) for 0.60 kilometer to a 2258.0-meter peak. Then it descends the mountain ridge in an ENE direction for 1.55 kilometers to a point in a mountain gully. Continuing, it runs 2.90 kilometers first in a northeasterly and then in an easterly direction to the top of Chun-ha-jen-wen-to-erh Mountain at an elevation of 2566.0 meters. Then the boundary line goes 1.68 kilometers along the mountain ridge in an ESE direction to the center of a dry gully. It then winds its way 1.12 kilometers first southerly and then easterly to boundary marker No. 126. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.78 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 126 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of Hu-ho-wen-to-erh Ula at an elevation of 2554.5(2553.7) meters. In the direction of $112^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.57 kilometers from this marker is a 2383.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $287^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.70 kilometers is a 2566.0-meter peak on the boundary line.

(10) From boundary marker No. 126, the boundary line descends the mountain for 1.03 kilometers in an easterly direction to the center of a mountain gully. It then proceeds eastward 0.82 kilometer to the center of the turning point of a dry gully. The boundary line then climbs the mountain 0.62 kilometers in an ENE direction to a 2361.0-meter peak. From there, it goes straight in a northeasterly direction (39.5° true azimuth) to a mountain top. It then proceeds 1.88 kilometers in an ESE direction to the center of a ravine, from where it runs 1.22 kilometers in an ENE direction before reaching boundary marker No. 127. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.16 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 127 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of Wu-ho-erh-ch'u-lu-t'e Mountain at an elevation of 2216.0(2219.3) meters. In the direction of $111^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.13 kilometers from this marker is a 2208.0-meter peak on the boundary line. In the direction of $259^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.91 kilometers is boundary marker No. 126.

(11) From boundary marker No. 127, the boundary line winds its way 1.34 kilometers southeastward to a 2138.0-meter peak, and then proceeds 1.87 kilometers in a roughly ESE direction over a small mountain top to the top of Te-teng-ken-ha-erh Mountain (elevation 2208.0 meters) at the east end of the Hu-hung-te-le Mountain Range (Hu-ho-wen-tu-lin Nuru). Then it goes straight 2.35 kilometers in an ESE direction (110.9° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 128. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.56 kilometers.

Boundary post No. 128 is a single cement post, located on a 2188.0-meter upland at the west end of the Su-hai-t'u Mountain Range (T'a-hei-yin-sha-erh Nuru). In the direction of $338^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.90 kilometers from this is Ya-erh-kai-t'ing-wu-su Spring in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $290^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.34 kilometers is a 2208.0-meter peak on the boundary line.

(12) From boundary marker No. 128, the boundary line goes straight in an ESE direction (105.5° true azimuth) to a 2431.9[2430.3(2430.0)]-meter peak. Then it runs for 0.74 kilometer in a roughly ESE direction to boundary marker No. 129. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.50 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 129 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 2435.7-meter peak. In the direction of $295^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 710 meters from this post is a 2431.9-meter rise on the boundary line. In the direction of $160^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.60 kilometers is a 2238.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(13) From boundary marker No. 129, the boundary line runs 1.02 kilometers in an ENE direction over a mountain peak to a saddle. It then runs 1.35 kilometers in an ESE direction along the northeast edge of the mountain ridge, and then continues 1.75 kilometers along the mountain ridge in a northeasterly direction to boundary marker No. 130. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.12 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 130 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of 2527.0(2531.7)-meter Sang-tai-che-pu Mountain of the Su-hai-t'u Mountain Range (T'a-hei-yin-sha-erh Nuru). In the direction of $166^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.48 kilometers is a 2378.0-meter peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of $44^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.71 kilometers is the peak of the Wu-chu-erh-hu-jeng Ula in the territory of Mongolia.

(14) From boundary marker No. 130, the boundary line runs 3.32 kilometers along the mountain ridge in a roughly ESE direction to a point northwest of a 2602.0-meter peak. It then runs 3.24 kilometers along the mountain ridge first in a NE direction and then ESE to a 2591.0-meter peak. From there it runs 3.34 kilometers to boundary marker No. 131. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.90 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 131 is a solitary concrete post, located on the T'a-hei-yin-wu-erh-chu Tapan. In the direction of $249^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.92 kilometers from this marker is a 2562.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(15) From boundary marker No. 131, the boundary line covers 1.27 kilometers along the mountain ridge in a roughly SE and then ENE direction to a 2740.1-meter peak. It then descends the mountain ridge in a roughly NE and then ESE and ENE direction to the Ching-feng Tapan via a mountain ridge, covering a total of 3.47 kilometers. Then the boundary line runs ENE and then SE, crosses a mountain peak, and then climbs along the northern slope of a 2357.0-meter peak for a total of 1.17 kilometers before reaching a 2357.0-meter peak. And then it descends a mountain ridge in a roughly SE direction, crosses a saddle, and climbs a mountain ridge, traveling a total of 1.18 kilometers to boundary marker No. 132. The length of this segment of this boundary line is 7.09 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 132 is a solitary concrete post, located on a mountain peak 1.68 kilometers WSW ($264^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth) of the peak of the Kuo-ho Ula which has an elevation of 2401.0(2392.0) meters. In the direction of $42^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.96 kilometers from this marker is a 2235.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(16) From boundary marker No. 132, the boundary line runs roughly NNE and then in a northerly direction, traveling a total of 0.90 kilometer to a mountain peak. From there, it runs 0.53 kilometer in a roughly NNE direction to boundary marker No. 133. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.43 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 133 is a solitary concrete post, located on a mountain peak, 1.94 kilometer northwest (307.8° true azimuth) of the 2401.0(2392.0)-meter high Kuo-ho Ula. In the direction of $56^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.92 kilometers is a 2235.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(17) From boundary marker No. 133, the boundary line follows the mountain ridge in an ESE direction, crossing a saddle and traveling a total distance of 0.87 kilometer to a mountain peak. From there, it runs 0.82 kilometer in a SE direction up the northwestern slope of the mountain ridge to a point on the northwestern ridge of Kuo-ho Ula. Then it goes along the mountain ridge in a southeasterly direction 0.30 kilometer to boundary marker No. 134. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.99 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 134 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of 2401.0(2392.0)-meter high Kuo-ho Ula. In the direction of 308°12' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.94 kilometers from this marker is boundary marker No. 133. In the direction of 44°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.64 kilometers is a 2281.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(18) From boundary marker No. 134, the boundary line runs 2.46 kilometers along the mountain ridge southeastward to a 2262.0-meter peak, then proceeds 1.95 kilometers along the mountain ridge in an ESE direction to a 2113.0-meter peak, and then continues 2.34 kilometers along the mountain ridge first in an ESE and then in a SE direction to boundary marker No. 135. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.75 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 135 is a solitary concrete post, located on a mountain west of Huang-sha-shih Kou (Ha-erh-pa-hen-ah-mu), which is located at the east end of the Su-hai-t'u Mountains (T'a-hei-yin-sha-erh Nuru). In the direction of 50°18' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 400 meters from this marker is a 1896.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(19) From boundary marker No. 135, the boundary line runs 0.17 kilometer southeast to the center of Huang-sha-shih Kou (Ha-erh-pa-hen-ah-mu), then proceeds 2.07 kilometers along the mountain ridge in the same direction to a point where Su-hai-t'u Kou meets another gully, and then continues 4.76 kilometers along the mountain ridge in a southeasterly direction to the peak of a small mountain. From there it turns from a southerly direction to a southeasterly direction and runs 0.45 kilometer to boundary marker No. 136. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.45 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 136 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 2069.0(2063.8)-meter peak on Hai-lai Mountain. In the direction of 27°06' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.91 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 2156.5 meters on the Wu-chia-lei-chin Ula in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 95°36' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.98 kilometers is a 1634.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(20) From boundary markers No. 136, the boundary line runs SSW, crossing a mountain saddle and covering a total distance of 0.40 kilometer to a point on the mountain ridge. It then proceeds 1.40 kilometers in a southeasterly direction along the mountain ridge to a mountain peak. From there it descends the mountain in an ENE direction for a distance of 0.84 kilometer to a point where two dry gullies intersect. It then continues in the same direction up the mountain for a distance of 0.42 kilometer to boundary marker No. 137. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.06 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 137 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of Chien-kao Mountain. In the direction of $69^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 650 meters from the marker is a 1778.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $236^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.30 kilometers is a 1805.0-meter rise in Chinese territory.

(21) From boundary marker No. 137, the boundary line runs 0.48 kilometer south to a mountain top, then proceeds 1.21 kilometers first to the SE and then SSW down the mountain ridge to the center of a dry ravine. It then continues 0.77 kilometers in a SSW direction to boundary marker No. 138. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.46 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 138 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of Hei-shih Mountain. In the direction of $135^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.16 kilometers from this marker is boundary marker No. 140. In the direction of $178^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.48 kilometers is a 1341.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(22) From boundary marker No. 138, the boundary line goes straight in a SE direction (141.5° true azimuth) for a distance of 2.08 kilometers to a point on the mountain slope, and then proceeds straight to the ENE for 40 meters to boundary marker No. 139. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.12 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 139 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 207 meters southwest of the peak of Ku Mountain (Ma-hei-erh-hu-jeng Ula) which has an elevation of 1408.0(1417.6) meters. In the direction of $68^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 207 meters from this marker is boundary marker No. 140. In the direction of $354^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.04 kilometers is a 1599.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(23) From boundary marker No. 139, the boundary line follows the mountain ridge in an ENE direction to boundary marker No. 140. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.21 kilometer.

Boundary marker No. 140 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1408.0(1417.6)-meter peak on the eastern section of Ku Mountain (Ma-hei-erh-hu-jeng Ula). In the direction of $316^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.16 kilometers from this marker is boundary marker No. 138. In the direction of $62^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.83 kilometers is T'a-sa-erh-hai-ha-erh Ula in Mongolian territory.

(24) From boundary marker No. 140, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (118.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 141. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 15.31 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 141 is a solitary concrete post, located on a straight line between boundary markers Nos. 140 and 142 in the Lao-yeh-miao Gobi (Hao-ning-wu-su-ni Gobi). In the direction of $317^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 13.34 kilometers is T'a-sa-erh-hai-ha-erh Ula.

(25) From boundary marker No. 141, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (118.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 142. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 14.60 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 142 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 15.9 meters southwest of the center of the Lao-yeh-miao Spring (Gobi Hao-ning-wu-su-ni Spring). In the direction of $329^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 9.13 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 951.1 meters on the top of Wen-ch'in Mountain in Mongolian territory.

(26) From boundary marker No. 142, the boundary line runs straight ESE for a distance of 15.9 meters (118.5° true azimuth) to the center of the Lao-yeh-miao Spring (Gobi Hao-ning-wu-su-ni Spring). It then goes straight southeast (127.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 143. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.92 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 143 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of Pao-erh-kei-ao Mountain which has an elevation of 885.0(882.8) meters. In the direction of $74^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.83 kilometers from this marker is a 879.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $262^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.45 kilometers is a 816.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(27) From boundary marker No. 143, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (105.6° true azimuth) for a distance of 3.12 kilometers, and then continues straight in an ESE direction (115.1° true azimuth) for 2.05 kilometers to boundary marker No. 144. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.17 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 144 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 901.4-meter flat ridge 1.20 kilometers due east of a 845.0-meter peak at the northwest end of O-jen Mountain. In the direction of $86^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 460 meters from this marker is a peak of a small mountain in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $285^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.31 kilometers is a 885.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(28) From boundary marker No. 144, the boundary line runs roughly in a SSE direction, crossing a mountain top extends for a total distance of 2.52 kilometers to a point on a flat ridge. Then it proceeds in a roughly southeasterly direction for 0.48 kilometer to a 928.0-meter peak, then for 5.12 kilometers to a point on a flat ridge, thence for 2.16

kilometers to a 956.0-meter peak. Then it proceeds in an ESE direction for 3.37 kilometers to a point on a flat ridge. From there it continues in a SSE direction for 1.25 kilometers to boundary marker No. 145. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 14.90 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 145 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 974.0-meter peak. In the direction of $155^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.88 kilometers from this post is a 997.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $308^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.44 kilometers is a 956.0-meter peak on the boundary line.

(29) From boundary marker No. 145, the boundary line runs for a distance of 3.89 kilometers in a SSE direction to a point on a road. Then it goes 1.05 kilometers in a southeasterly direction to a triangulation point at an elevation of 992.0(991.4) meters. Continuing, it runs straight 4.65 meters southeastward (122.6° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 146. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.71 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 146 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 4.65 meters southeast (122.6° true azimuth) of a triangulation point at an elevation of 992.0(991.4) meters. In the direction of ($5^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.72 kilometers from this marker is a 997.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $201^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.32 kilometers is the Huang-yang Mountain in the territory of China.

(30) From boundary marker No. 146, the boundary line meanders along the mountain ridge first ESE then in an easterly direction for a total distance of 0.87 kilometer to a saddle. It then runs 2.77 kilometers in an ENE direction to a 976.0-meter peak. From there, it goes first 1.82 kilometers in a roughly ESE direction, and then 1.65 kilometers in a roughly easterly direction to a 997.0-meter peak, and then 1.00 kilometer in an ESE direction to a 1009.0-meter peak. Then it runs first in an ENE, and then in an ESE direction for a distance of 1.51 kilometers to boundary marker No. 147. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.62 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 147 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 995.0-meter peak. In the direction of $3^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.35 kilometer from this marker is a 1026.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $96^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.69 kilometers is a 1021.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(31) From boundary marker No. 147, the boundary line meanders along in a roughly southeasterly direction for 0.86 kilometer to the center of a dry draw, then 3.46 kilometers to a mountain top, thence 3.36 kilometers to a ridge, and another 2.16 kilometers to boundary marker No. 148. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.84 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 148 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1027.0-meter peak. In the direction of $284^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.02 kilometers from this marker is a 1001.0-meter peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of $87^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.42 kilometers is a 1126.0-meter triangulation point in Mongolian territory.

(32) From boundary marker No. 148, the boundary line meanders in a roughly ESE direction to boundary marker No. 149. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.71 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 149 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1047.0-meter peak on O-jen Mountain. In the direction of $0^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.51 kilometers from this marker is a 1126.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction $243^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.91 kilometers is a 982.0-meter peak in Chinese territory.

(33) From boundary marker No. 149, the boundary line goes first 3.94 kilometers in a southeasterly direction to a peak at the southeastern end of O-jen Mountain, then 2.37 kilometers to a 992.0-meter peak, and then 1.05 kilometers to boundary marker No. 150. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.11 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 150 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of Cha-chin-hu-lun Mountain at an elevation of 1007.0(1007.8) meters. In the direction of $79^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.58 kilometers from this marker is a 1094.9-meter triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $320^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 9.19 kilometers from this marker is a 1126.0-meter triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia.

(34) From boundary marker No. 150, the boundary line meanders southeastward to boundary marker No. 151. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.33 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 151 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 987.0-meter peak. In the direction of $162^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.34 kilometers from this marker is a 970.0-meter peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of $32^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.67 kilometers is a 1024.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(35) From boundary marker No. 151, the boundary line goes 0.75 kilometer in a southeasterly direction to the center of the dry Ha-erh-te-le ravine. The boundary line then crosses Hu-jeng Mountain, running first ESE, then ENE, and then in an ESE direction for a total distance of 5.25 kilometers to a hill. It then runs first SE and then ESE for a total distance of 2.67

kilometers to boundary marker No. 152. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.67 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 152 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1038.0-meter peak on Hu-jeng Mountain. In the direction of 126°45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 850 meters from this marker is a 1025.8-meter triangulation point in Chinese territory. In the direction of 91°15' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.68 kilometers is a 1096.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(36) From boundary marker No. 152, the boundary line meanders first in a southeasterly direction for 0.87 kilometer to the northern side of a 1025.8-meter triangulation point, and then in an ESE direction for 1.70 kilometers to the center of a dry ravine. It then crosses Su-hai-t'ing Mountain, for 3.54 kilometers in the same direction, and then 2.10 kilometers in a roughly southeasterly direction to a mountain saddle. It then runs ENE then ESE for a total distance of 2.56 kilometers to the center of a dry ravine. From there it continues 0.52 kilometer in an ESE direction to boundary marker No. 153. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.29 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 153 is a single concrete post, located at a point 4.7 meters northwest (313.8° true azimuth) of a triangulation point on Ha-pu-cha-kai-t'e-yin-ha-pu-cha-lin-wen-to-erh Mountain which has an elevation of 1036.0[1036.0(1034)] meters. In the direction of 60°15' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.41 kilometers from this marker is a 1022.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory. In the direction of 144°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.50 kilometers is a camel-shaped rock in Chinese territory.

(37) From boundary marker No. 153, the boundary line goes straight southeastward for 4.7 meters to a triangulation point on a 1036.1[1036.0(1034)]-meter peak. It then runs SE and in a SSE direction, crossing a 907.0-meter peak for a total distance of 1.93 kilometers to the center of the dry Ha-pu-cha-kai-t'e-yin Gully. From there it continues southeastward for a distance of 3.08 kilometers to a mountain top, and then proceeds 0.34 kilometers in an ESE direction to boundary marker No. 154. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.35 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 154 is a solitary concrete post located on a 896.9-meter peak on Su-hai-t'ing Mountain. In the direction of 162°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 680 meters from this marker is the peak of a small mountain in Chinese territory. In the direction of 23°45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.71 kilometers is the top of a small mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(38) From boundary marker No. 154, the boundary line meanders first in an ESE direction for a distance of 0.04 kilometer to a road in the center of Lo-t'o Rock Ravine (Chia-shun-chu-hen Nuru Ni-ha-pu-cha-le). Then it

continues 0.34 kilometer in a southeasterly direction to a mound on the mountain. From there, it proceeds 1.40 kilometers southeastward to a point in a gobi. It then runs 9.86 kilometers in an ENE direction and passes through the dry Tun-t'e Ravine (Tun-te-sai-jen Ah-mu) before it reaches boundary marker No. 155. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.64 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 155 is a solitary concrete post, located on a mountain top at an elevation of 961.4 meters. In the direction of $203^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.12 kilometers from this marker is a 922.0-meter peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of $315^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.26 kilometers is a 1032.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(39) From boundary marker No. 155, the boundary line runs roughly in an ENE direction and crosses a dry gully, for a total of 2.83 kilometers to the center of a dry gully. It then runs 2.48 kilometers in an ENE direction to boundary marker No. 156. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.31 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 156 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1031.7-meter peak. In the direction of $63^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 770 meters from this marker is a mountain peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $218^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 820 meters is a 1008.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(40) From boundary marker No. 156, the boundary line runs in a roughly ENE direction first for a distance of 0.33 kilometer to the center of Wu-su Gully (Chia-shun-chu-hen-yin-ha-pu-cha-le), then 4.82 kilometers to a small mountain peak, and then 4.97 kilometers to boundary marker No. 157. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.12 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 157 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1239.9-meter peak on Pa-le-kan-t'ing-ha-erh Mountain. In the direction of $118^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 620 meters from this marker is a 1165.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $296^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.92 kilometers is a 1305.3-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(41) From boundary marker No. 157, the boundary line runs ENE 7.46 kilometers to a small mountain top, and then ESE 0.47 kilometers to boundary marker No. 158. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.93 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 158 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1344.0-meter peak at the eastern end of Pa-le-kan-t'ing-ha-erh Mountain. In the direction of $76^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 650 meters from this marker is a 1337.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $299^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.24

kilometers is a 1422.1-meter triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 201°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.80 kilometers is a 1061.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(42) From boundary marker No. 158, the boundary line runs southeastward to boundary marker No. 159. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.01 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 159 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point with an elevation of 1229.5 meters in the Cho-mao Gobi (Nao-mi-ken Gobi). In the direction of 337°45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.76 kilometers from this marker is a 1337.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 225°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 8.88 kilometers is a 1054.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(43) From boundary marker No. 159, the boundary line runs first in a SSW direction for 4.04 kilometers to a point in a gobi, and then in a roughly SW direction for 3.58 kilometers to boundary marker No. 160. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.62 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 160 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1046.2-meter peak. In the direction of 14°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 244 meters from this marker is a 1061.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of 261°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.30 kilometers is a 1054.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(44) From boundary marker 160, the boundary line runs in a roughly SSW direction first for a distance of 2.23 kilometers to the 1009.0-meter Sang-te-kai-wu-lan (Sang-te-kai-wu-lan Mountain), and then 4.68 kilometers to boundary marker No. 161. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.91 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 161 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point with an elevation of 922.5 meters. In the direction of 60°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.02 kilometers from this marker is a 949.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 307°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.66 kilometers is a 941.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(45) From boundary marker No. 161, the boundary line runs in a roughly SSW direction, and passes dry I-ho-sai-erh Gully (Pa-chia-sai-erh) and another dry gully, for a total distance of 10.77 kilometers to a point on a mountain hump. In the same direction it goes 1.18 kilometers to 808.0-meter Sha-la-le-tai Mountain (Sha-la-le-tai-yin-tun-pen). It then runs 4.11 kilometers in a roughly SSW direction to boundary marker No. 162. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 16.06 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 162 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point with an elevation of 721.9 meters in the center of the dry ditch of the Ah-hsi-k'o-su well (Sha-la-le-tai-yin-i-ho-sai-erh), which is 6.20 kilometers SSE (158.0° true azimuth) of the peak of Wu-shu-lao-k'o-t'a-k'o Mountain, which has an elevation of 806.4 meters. In the direction of $238^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.07 kilometers from this marker is a mountain peak in Chinese territory.

(46) From boundary marker No. 162, the boundary line meanders first eastward for a distance of 2.47 kilometers, and then in a roughly ESE direction for 5.90 kilometers to boundary marker No. 163. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.37 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 163 is a solitary concrete post, located on a flat ridge with an elevation of 815.8 meters in the Cho-mao Gobi (Nao-mi-ken Gobi). In the direction of $198^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.02 kilometers from this is a sharp mountain peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $246^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.57 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 810.2 meters in the territory of China.

(47) From boundary marker No. 163, the boundary line meanders first in a roughly ESE direction for a distance of 2.33 kilometers, then in a roughly ENE direction for 1.53 kilometers, and then eastward for 4.11 kilometers to boundary marker No. 164. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.97 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 164 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 806.7-meter peak on a flat ridge. In the direction of $201^{\circ}36'$ and at a distance of 1.60 kilometers from this marker is a loess mound in the territory of China. In the direction of $182^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.44 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 762.7 meters in the territory of China.

(48) From boundary marker No. 164, the boundary line runs straight in a SSE direction (154.4° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 165. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.66 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 165 is a solitary concrete post located on a small mountain ridge at an elevation of 753.7 meters. In the direction of $314^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.10 meters from this marker is a 762.7-meter triangulation point in the territory of China.

(49) From boundary marker No. 165, the boundary line runs straight in a SSE direction (154.4° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 166. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.16 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 166 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of O-le-szu-t'e-sai-jen Ah-erh-wu-lan Mountain which has an elevation of 661.0[658.0(651.8)] meters. In the direction of $105^{\circ}18'$ magnetic

azimuth and at a distance of 1.90 kilometers from this marker is a 676.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $354^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.54 kilometers is a 706.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(50) From boundary marker No. 166, the boundary line runs straight in a SSE direction (166.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 167. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.47 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 167 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the Hui-t'e-ha-erh-hu-su Mountain (O-le-szu-t'e-wen-to-jen-hu-jeng Mountain) in the Nao-min Gobi which has an elevation of 762.0(760.7) meters. In the direction of $259^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.37 kilometers from this marker is a 686.0-meter peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of $128^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.88 kilometers is a 788.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(51) From boundary marker No. 167, the boundary line runs straight in a SSE direction (159.6° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 168. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 14.70 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 168 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point which has an elevation of 792.0(800.3) meters. In the direction of $285^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.21 kilometer from this marker is a 780.7-meter triangulation point in the territory of China. In the direction of $99^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.25 kilometers is a 787.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(52) From boundary marker No. 168, the boundary line runs straight in a SSE direction (163.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 169. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.86 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 169 is a solitary concrete post, located on an elongated mountain top at an elevation of 710.0(706.2) meters. In the direction of $109^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.98 kilometers from this marker is a 737.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $125^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.80 kilometers is a 765.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(53) From boundary marker No. 169, the boundary line runs straight in a SSE direction (153.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 170. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 22.37 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 170 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of 749.4(745.4)-meter Sha-erh-wu-ha-ken-tsung-ha-la Mountain at the southern end of the Cho-mao Gobi (Nao-mi-ken Gobi). In the direction of $126^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.93 kilometers from this marker is a 673.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $180^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.36 kilometers is a 621.0-meter peak in Chinese territory.

(54) From boundary marker No. 170, the boundary line runs straight in a SSE direction (174.3° true azimuth) to the Ta-la-ying Spring (Na-jen-t'ao-jui-yin Spring). It then runs straight in a SSE direction (150.9° true azimuth) for a distance of 2.8 meters to boundary marker No. 171. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 14.97 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 171 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point with an elevation of 648.6 meters which is 2.8 meters SSE (150.9° true azimuth) of the Ta-la-ying Spring (Na-jen-t'ao-jui-yin Spring). In the direction of $21^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.11 kilometers from this marker is a 836.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $150^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.47 kilometers is boundary marker No. 172.

(55) From boundary marker No. 171, the boundary line runs straight in a SSE direction (150.9° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 172. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.47 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 172 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 0.2 meter NNW of a triangulation point at an elevation of 1044.2 [1044.0(1034.6)] meters on the Ta-lan-t'u-le-t'a-k'o Mountains (Hu-jen Nuru). In the direction of $186^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.92 kilometers from this marker is a 993.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(56) From boundary marker No. 172, the boundary line runs straight in a SSE direction (150.9° true azimuth) for a distance of 0.2 meter to a 1044.2[1044.0(1034.6)]-meter triangulation point. It then runs straight in a SE (135.2° true azimuth) direction to boundary marker No. 173. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 14.98 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 173 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 865.4-meter peak. In the direction of $69^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 810 meters from this marker is a 873.3-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $111^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 8.49 kilometers is a 1041.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(57) From boundary marker No. 173, the boundary line runs straight in a SE direction (135.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 174. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 18.64 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 174 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point with an elevation of 1196.2 meters on the western slope of a sandy ridge north of 1241.0-meter O-le-sen Ula. In the direction of $279^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.89 kilometers from this marker is a 1207.7-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $308^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.45 kilometers is a 1096.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(58) From boundary marker No. 174, the boundary line runs straight in a SE direction (135.2° true azimuth to boundary marker No. 175. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.48 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 175 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of 1312.0-meter Hung-shan-pao (Pa-chia-t'e-k'o). In the direction of 121°24' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.44 kilometers from this marker is a 1345.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 175°48' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.56 kilometers is a 1424.0-meter peak in Chinese territory.

(59) From boundary marker No. 175, the boundary line runs straight in a SE direction (135.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 176. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.46 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 176 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of 1457[1456.0(1456.6)]-meter T'a-la-yin-mu-erh-t'e-hsin-wen-to-erh Hill. In the direction of 235°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.35 kilometers from this marker is a 1290.0-meter peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of 327°24' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.24 kilometers is a 1345.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(60) From boundary marker No. 176, the boundary line runs straight in a SSE direction (173.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 177. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 19.41 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 177 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of 1667.0[1654.0(1654.5)]-meter Ha-erh-hsin-pa-jun-wu-meng Hill. In the direction of 186°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.78 kilometers from this marker is a 1593.0-meter peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of 53°06' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 9.52 kilometers is a 1506.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

Article 17

The segment of boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 10 in the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 452.71 kilometers long. Along this segment of the boundary line, boundary marker Nos. 178 to 223 are erected. The details of the strike of the boundary line and the exact positions of these boundary marker are as follows:

(1) From boundary marker No. 177, which is located on top of 1667.0[1654.0(1654.5)]-meter Ha-erh-hsin-pa-jun-wu-meng Hill, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (83.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 178. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.88 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 178 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 31 meters NNE (6°54' true azimuth) of a 1457.0-meter peak. In the direction of 249°34' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.96 kilometers from this marker is Ah-la-k'o-T'ao-le-kai-yin Hill in Chinese territory.

(2) From boundary marker No. 178, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (83.7° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 179. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.92 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 179 is a solitary concrete post, located on the small white rock shelf on the west side of a sandy gully. In the direction of $322^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.20 kilometers from this marker is a mound on T'a-ho-t'e-ha-erh Ula in Mongolian territory.

(3) From boundary marker No. 179, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (83.9° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 180. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.85 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 180 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1290.0(1285.2)-meter peak. In the direction of $107^{\circ}40'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.78 kilometers from this marker is Cha-hen Hill with an elevation of 1243.0 meters in Chinese territory.

(4) From boundary marker No. 180, the boundary line runs straight eastward (89.9° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 181. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.19 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 181 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small mountain in the shape of a horse's mane. In the direction of $76^{\circ}46'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.69 kilometers from this marker is the 1259.0-meter Hao-lai-yin-pao-erh Mountain. In the direction of $34^{\circ}52'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.82 kilometers is a 1440.2-meter triangulation point in Mongolian territory.

(5) From boundary marker No. 181, the boundary line runs straight in an easterly direction (90.1° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 182. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.53 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 182 is a solitary concrete post, located between Na-jan-se-pu-szu-t'ai-yin Spring and the Na-jan-se-pu-szu-t'ai-yin-t'ui-erh ruins. In the direction of $224^{\circ}14'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 108.7 meters from this marker is Na-jan-se-pu-szu-t'ai-yin Spring in Chinese territory. In the direction of $138^{\circ}57'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.48 kilometers is Na-jan-se-pu-szu-t'ai-yin Hill in Chinese territory.

(6) From boundary marker No. 182, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (73.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 183. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.00 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 183 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 160 meters southeast of a mound. In the direction of $209^{\circ}49'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.33 kilometers from this marker is a point with an elevation of 1356.0 meters on the ridge of the Ha-pa-t'a-kai Nuru

in Chinese territory. In the direction of $115^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.30 kilometers is Su-pu-hao-erh Hill in Chinese territory.

(7) From boundary marker No. 183, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (74.7° true azimuth) to a triangulation point on 1376.0 (1380.6)-meter Na-jan-se-pu-szu-t'ai-wen-to-erh Hill (Na-jan-se-pu-szu-t'ai-yin-wen-to-erh Ula). It then runs 4.37 meters in an ESE direction to boundary marker No. 184. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.57 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 184 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 4.37 meters ESE from a triangulation point on 1376.0 (1380.6)-meter Na-jan-se-pu-szu-t'ai-wen-to-erh Hill (Na-jan-se-pu-szu-t'ai-yin-wen-to-erh Ula). In the direction of $172^{\circ}28'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 662 meters from this marker is the Wu-meng Hill in the territory of China. In the direction of $329^{\circ}51'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.35 kilometers is a mound on the Pa-chia-ao-pao-t'u Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(8) From boundary marker No. 184, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (100.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 185. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 13.70 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 185 is a solitary concrete post, located on a flat gobi. In the direction of $293^{\circ}03'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.77 kilometers from this marker is 1211.0-meter Sai-jen-hu-jeng Hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(9) From boundary marker No. 185, the boundary post runs straight in an ESE direction (100.6° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 186. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.70 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 186 is a solitary concrete post on a flat ridge on the east side of a sandy ravine. In the direction of $127^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.89 kilometers from this marker is T'u-k'o-t'e Hill in Chinese territory.

(10) From boundary marker No. 186, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (100.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 187. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 16.67 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 187 is a solitary concrete post, located on a flat mountain ridge on the eastern side of a wide gully covered with haloxylon ammodendron. In the direction of $296^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.38 kilometers from this marker is a mound on Teng-chin-t'a-sa-erh-hai Mountain.

(11) From boundary marker No. 187, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (100.9° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 188. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.52 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 188 is a solitary concrete post, located on a mountain top 500 meters southwest of a 1145.0-meter peak. In the $14^{\circ}03'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 940 meters from this marker is a 1147.9-meter triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $234^{\circ}47'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.62 kilometers is Wen-ch'u-ken Hill in Chinese territory.

(12) From boundary marker No. 188, the boundary line goes straight in an ESE direction (100.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 189. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.99 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 189 is a solitary concrete post, located on a flat ridge 1.20 kilometers east of a wide dry gully. In the direction of $226^{\circ}53'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.01 kilometers from this marker is 1108.0-meter T'a-lin Ula in Chinese territory.

(13) From boundary marker No. 189, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (101.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 190. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 13.58 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 190 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 520 meters east of a dry gully.

(14) From boundary marker No. 190, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (101.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 191. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.83 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 191 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small black mountain ridge east of a wide ravine. In the direction of $77^{\circ}23'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.20 kilometers is Ah-erh-ken Hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(15) From boundary marker No. 191, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (101.8° true azimuth) to a triangulation point on 1112.0(1121.3)-meter Sha-lin Ula. It then runs 1.88 meters in a straight line in an ESE direction to boundary marker No. 192. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.38 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 192 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 1.88 meters southeast of the triangulation point on 1112.0(1121.3)-meter Sha-lin Ula. In the direction of $314^{\circ}02'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.60 kilometers is Ah-erh-ken Hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(16) From boundary marker No. 192, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (93.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 193. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.47 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 193 is a solitary concrete post located at a point 430 meters east of a dry wash. In the direction of $18^{\circ}08'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.57 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point in Mongolian territory. In the direction $179^{\circ}26'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.55 kilometers is a triangulation point in Chinese territory.

(17) From boundary marker No. 193, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (93.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 194. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.88 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 194 is a solitary concrete post, located on a ridge 1.30 kilometers west of a dry gully. In the direction of $216^{\circ}56'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.29 kilometers is 1262.0-meter Ha-erh Mountain triangulation point in Chinese territory.

(18) From boundary marker No. 194, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (94.1° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 195. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.00 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 195 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1218.0(1215.8)-meter peak.

(19) From boundary marker No. 195, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (95.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 196. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.85 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 196 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of a mound. In the direction of $287^{\circ}33'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 650 meters from this marker is a triangulation point on the Ha-jen-shang-ting Nuru in Mongolian territory.

(20) From boundary marker No. 196, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (95.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 197. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.91 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 197 is a solitary concrete post, located on level ground at Ha-jen-shang-ting-chun-hao-lai.

(21) From boundary marker No. 197, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (95.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 198. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.80 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 198 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1141.0(1141.3)-meter peak. In the direction of $168^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.90 kilometers is Hu-t'u-ken-chun-hui-t'e Hill.

(22) From boundary marker No. 198, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (95.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 199. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.47 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 199 is a solitary concrete post, located on a ridge 260 meters SSW of a 1195.0-meter peak.

(23) From boundary marker No. 199, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (95.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 200. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.79 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 200 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small mound 818 meters west of a deep ravine. In the direction of $63^{\circ}55'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.32 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point in Mongolian territory.

(24) From boundary marker No. 200, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (95.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 201. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.80 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 201 is a solitary concrete post on a flat ridge east of a group of earth mounds. In the direction of $345^{\circ}27'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.25 kilometers from this marker is Sha-pa-erh-ah-erh-ken Hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(25) From boundary marker No. 201, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (95.9° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 202. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.46 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 202 is a solitary concrete post, located on the northwest slope of a white mound.

(26) From boundary marker No. 202, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (95.9° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 203. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.05 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 203 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 2.2 meters WNW of a triangulation point on 1201.0(1217.9)-meter Tao-k'o-no-ku-erh Hill (Tao-k'o-no-ku-erh Ula).

(27) From boundary marker No. 203, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction for a distance of 2.2 meters to a triangulation point on Ta-k'o-no-ku-erh Hill (Tao-k'o-no-ku-erh Ula) triangulation point, and then proceeds straight in an ENE direction (76.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 204. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.00 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 204 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small mountain slope at an elevation of 1072.4 meters on the north side of a dry wash, which is located northwest of 1116.0-meter Ha-erh-te-le Hill.

In the direction of $97^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.60 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point in Chinese territory.

(28) From boundary marker No. 204, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (76.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 205. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.02 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 205 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point with an elevation of 1109.3 meters at the northern end of a 1112.0-meter-high flat ridge. In the direction of $285^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.96 kilometers from this marker is 1166.0-meter T'a-lin-ha-erh Hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(29) From boundary marker No. 203, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (76.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 206. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.30 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 206 is a solitary concrete post, located on a plain with an elevation of 1059.7 meters south of seasonal Sha-erh-t'ui-jao-mu Lake. In the direction of $218^{\circ}00'$ and at a distance of 4.69 kilometers from this post is a mound on top of a mountain west of a 1138.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $114^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.96 kilometers is 1141.0-meter Pao-erh Hill in the territory of China.

(30) From boundary marker No. 206, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (76.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 207. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.08 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 207 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of 1221.0(1225.4)-meter Tao-k'o-hsin-ku-erh-pan-wen-to-erh Hill (Ku-erh-pan-wu-nai-k'o-t'e Ula). In the direction of $214^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.70 kilometers from this marker is I-ho-erh Hill in the territory of China.

(31) From boundary marker No. 207, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (93.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 208. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 13.74 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 208 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point on a ridge, with an elevation of 1080.2 meters southeast of Sai-jen-sha-erh Mountain. In the direction of $32^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.17 kilometers from this marker is a mound in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $265^{\circ}15'$ and at a distance of 3.42 kilometers is 1170.6-meter Ta-lan-ha-erh Hill in the territory of China.

(32) From boundary marker No. 208, the boundary marker runs straight in an ESE direction (93.0° true azimuth) to Hu-jeng-pao-min Well (Ah-ta-k'o-pao-min Well), and then proceeds due north for 2 meters to boundary marker No. 209. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.76 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 209 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 2 meters north of the Hu-jeng-pao-min Well (Ah-ta-k'o-pao-min Well). In the direction of $280^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 150 meters from this marker is a hill in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $204^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.35 kilometers is Hu-jeng-pao-min Hill in the territory of China.

(33) From boundary marker No. 209, the boundary line follows a highway in a roughly northerly direction to boundary marker No. 210. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.70 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 210 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point where a highway joins a road. In the direction of $205^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 640 meters from this marker is a hill in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $298^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.12 kilometers is another hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(34) From boundary marker No. 210, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (38.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 211. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.40 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 211 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point with an elevation of 1005.0(1000.5) meters on the Ha-erh-te-pu-szu-k'o even ridge. In the direction of $267^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 270 meters from this marker is the top of a small white mound in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $179^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.88 kilometers is the Ah-jen Hill in the territory of China.

(35) From boundary marker No. 211, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (92.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 212. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 14.95 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 212 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1064.4-meter peak. In the direction of $345^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.43 kilometers from this marker is a hill on a 1098.1-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $131^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.11 kilometers is 1071.2-meter Wen-to-erh-hu-jeng Hill in the territory of China.

(36) From boundary marker No. 212, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (92.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 213. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.83 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 213 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small mound at an elevation of 1067.0 meters. In the direction of $144^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 800 meters from this marker is Mu-ha-erh Hill in Chinese territory. In the direction of $235^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.97 kilometers is the Pao-le-t'e-chia-erh Hill in Chinese territory.

(37) From boundary marker No. 213, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE (92.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 214. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.25 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 214 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small mountain peak at an elevation of 1049.9 meters. In the direction of $269^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.35 kilometers from this marker is 1070.9-meter Ao-pao-t'u-hu-jeng Hill in Chinese territory. In the direction of $224^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.30 kilometers is 1050.8-meter Ah-erh-ken Hill in Chinese territory.

(38) From boundary marker No. 214, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (92.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 215. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.29 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 215 is a solitary concrete post, located on 1030.4(1030.0)-meter Cha-kan Ula. In the direction of $255^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.77 kilometers from this marker is Sha-erh-tao-peng Hill in Chinese territory. In the direction of $12^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.45 kilometers is the Kan-ch'i-sung-tao-ken Well.

(39) From boundary marker No. 215, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (105.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 216. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.04 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 216 is a solitary concrete post, located in a gobi.

(40) From boundary marker No. 216, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (105.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 217. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.11 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 217 is a solitary concrete post, located in a gobi.

(41) From boundary marker No. 217, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (105.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 218. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.66 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 218 is a solitary concrete post, located in a gobi. In the direction of $308^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.55 kilometers from this marker is 1042.1-meter T'a-lin Hill in Mongolian territory.

(42) From boundary marker No. 218, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (105.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 219. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.66 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 219 is a solitary concrete post, located in a gobi.

(43) From boundary marker No. 219, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (105.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 220. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.46 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 220 is a solitary concrete post, located on a plain on the east side of an even ridge.

(44) From boundary marker No. 220, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (105.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 221. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.23 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 221 is a solitary concrete post, located on the 1061.0(1067.8)-meter Wu-lan-ch'uan-chi peak. In the direction of $132^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 893 meters from this marker is the Wu-lan-ch'uan-chi beacon in Chinese territory. In the direction of $6^{\circ}20'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.48 kilometers is a triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia.

(45) From boundary marker No. 221, the boundary line extends along a straight line in an ESE direction (97.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 222. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.74 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 222 is a solitary concrete post, located on a sandy tract. In the direction of $43^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 470 meters from this marker is the Pa-le-pa-erh-hai dry well in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $304^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.69 kilometers is a water well in the territory of Mongolia.

(46) From boundary marker No. 222, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (97.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 223. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.70 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 223 is a solitary concrete post, located on 1113.0(1122.6)-meter T'a-lin-ku-en Mountain (Cha-kan Mountain). In the direction of $222^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 372 meters from this marker is a hill in Chinese territory. In the direction of $118^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 950 meters is a hill in the territory of Mongolia.

Article 18

The segment of boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 11 in the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 251.86 kilometers long. Along this segment of the boundary line, boundary markers Nos. 224 to 251 are erected. The details of the strike of the boundary line and the exact positions of these boundary markers are as follows:

(1) From boundary marker No. 223 which is located on 1113.0(1122.6)-meter T'a-lin-ku-en Mountain (Cha-kan Mountain), the boundary line runs straight in a SE direction (143.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 224. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.52 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 224 is a solitary concrete post, located on a brown even ridge. In the direction of $354^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 350 meters from this marker is a hill in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $158^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.12 meters is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1106.0 meters on Cha-pu-ken-t'e-ha-erh Ula in Chinese territory.

(2) From boundary marker No. 224, the boundary line runs straight in a SE direction (143.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 225. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.87 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 225 is a solitary concrete post, located on a ridge of Cha-pu-ch'u-jen Nuru. In the direction of $313^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.97 kilometers from this marker is a 1106.0-meter triangulation point on Cha-pu-ken-t'e-ha-erh Ula in the territory of China.

(3) From boundary marker No. 225, the boundary line runs straight in a SE direction (143.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 226. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.74 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 226 is a solitary concrete post, located on level ground. In the direction of $327^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.86 kilometers from this marker is a lone elm tree in the territory of Mongolia.

(4) From boundary marker No. 226, the boundary line runs straight in a SE direction (143.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 227. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.27 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 227 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point with an elevation of 1243.2 meters on Ma-ni-t'e-hsi-le Mountain (O-le-szu-t'e-hu-t'e-lin Hill). In the direction of $39^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.41 kilometers from this marker is 1241.0-meter O-le-sen-wu-la-yin Hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(5) From boundary marker No. 227, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (106.3° true azimuth) and passes a black mountain peak to boundary marker No. 228. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.13 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 228 is a solitary concrete post, located on a mound. In the direction of $297^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.20 kilometers from this marker is the Hu-jeng-ch'uan-chi beacon in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $173^{\circ}00'$ and at a distance of

3568 meters is a lone tree northwest of Ha-le-chin-pu-je-k'o well in the territory of China.

(6) From boundary marker No. 228, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (106.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 229. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.07 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 229 is a solitary concrete post, located on a plain west of the dry bed of the Ao-pu-t'ing River (Ao-pu-t'ing-sai-erh). In the direction of $291^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.22 kilometers is a triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia.

(7) From boundary marker No. 229, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (106.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 230. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.73 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 230 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point with an elevation of 1338.0(1337) meters on Ah-la-k'o Ula. In the direction of $213^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 114 meters from this marker is a triangulation point in the territory of China. In the direction of $298^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and a distance of 278 meters is a hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(8) From boundary marker No. 230, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (76.7° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 231. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.05 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 231 is a solitary concrete post, located at the Ah-la-k'o-ch'uan-chi beacon. In the direction of $243^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1792 meters from this marker is a hill in the territory of China.

(9) From boundary marker No. 231, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (96.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 232. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.30 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 232 is a solitary concrete post, located at Sai-chi which is 1.60 kilometers southeast of a triangulation point at an elevation of 1335.0(1344.0) meters. In the direction of $229^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 610 meters from this marker is Sai-chi Hill in Chinese territory.

(10) From boundary marker No. 232, the boundary line runs due east (89.9° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 233. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.61 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 233 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of 1358.0(1732)-meter I-ho-hung-ku-erh-chi Ula. In the direction of $247^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.38 kilometers from this marker is a mound on a 1343.0-meter elevation in Chinese territory. In

the direction of $00^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.93 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1333.7 meters in the territory of Mongolia.

(11) From boundary marker No. 233, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (118.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 234. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.68 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 234 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small mountain ridge. In the direction of $69^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2094 meters from this marker is a triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $146^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.46 kilometers is a hill in the territory of China.

(12) From boundary marker No. 234, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (118.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 235. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.63 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 235 is a solitary concrete post, located on the southern slope of a small mound on the southwestern sector of the ridge of the Hu-jeng-wu-chu-erh Nuru.

(13) From boundary marker No. 235, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (118.2° true azimuth) to the 1393.0(1395-meter triangulation point on Hu-ho-mao-jih-t'e Ula. The boundary line then runs straight in an ESE direction for 2 meters to boundary marker No. 236. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.43 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 236 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 2 meters southeast of the 1393.0(1395)-meter triangulation point on Hu-ho-mao-jih-t'e Ula. In the direction of $277^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.79 kilometers from this marker is a hill on a 1293.0-meter rise in Chinese territory.

(14) From boundary marker No. 236, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (116.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 237. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.34 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 237 is a solitary concrete post, located on a flatland 300 meters southeast ($164^{\circ}04'$ magnetic azimuth) of the peak of Shao-pu-kao-erh-sha-erh Mountain. In the direction of $63^{\circ}19'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 500 meters from this marker is the peak of the Ha-erh Mountain. In the direction of $98^{\circ}49'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 780 meters is the top of Ao-pao-t'u-sha-erh Mountain in Mongolian territory.

(15) From boundary marker No. 237, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (116.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 238. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.54 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 238 is a solitary concrete post, located on an even ridge. In the direction of $263^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 650 meters from this marker is a peak of Su-hai-t'u-ha-erh Mountain in the territory of China. In the direction of $333^{\circ}04'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.28 kilometers is a hill on 1363.0-meter Ao-pao-t'u-hu-jeng Ula.

(16) From boundary marker No. 238, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (116.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 239. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.84 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 239 is a solitary concrete post, located on an even ridge. In the direction of $69^{\circ}04'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 690 meters from this marker is Cha-kan-hung-hao-erh-yin Hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(17) From boundary marker No. 239, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (116.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 240. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.04 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 240 is a solitary rock pile located at a point 2.5 meters WNW of a triangulation point on 1207.3(1204.0)-meter Sha-erh Hill. In the direction of $269^{\circ}04'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.10 kilometers from this marker is Sha-erh-t'ao-le-kai-hu-t'u-k'o Hill in the territory of China. In the direction of $49^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.94 meters is a mound on the peak of the 1188.0-meter Hu-ho Mountain in Mongolian territory.

(18) From boundary marker No. 240, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction for a distance of 2.5 meters to a triangulation point at the Sha-erh Hill. Then it runs straight in an ESE direction (103.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 241. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.12 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 241 is a solitary concrete post, located on Ku-le-kuo-erh Hill. In the direction of $145^{\circ}10'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.06 kilometers from this marker is T'ao-jui-t'u-ah-men-ha-erh Mountain in Chinese territory. In the direction of $317^{\circ}50'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.26 kilometers is T'a-lin-hu-jeng Hill in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $32^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.66 kilometers 1176.0-meter T'a-pen Mountain Peak in Mongolian territory.

(19) From boundary marker No. 241, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (103.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 242. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.86 kilometers.

Boundary No. 242 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small mountain ridge. In the direction of $149^{\circ}10'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 150 meters from this marker is T'u-chin Hill in the territory of China.

(20) From boundary marker No. 242, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (103.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 243. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.65 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 243 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small grey mound. In the direction of $188^{\circ}40'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 140 meters from this marker is the peak of a hill in Chinese territory. In the direction of $282^{\circ}40'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 900 meters is Hu-jeng Hill in the territory of China.

(21) From boundary marker No. 243, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (103.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 244. The length of this segment of the boundary marker is 10.04 kilometers.

Boundary No. 244 is a solitary mound of rocks located on the top of 1125.0(1117.0)-meter T'u-je Ula (Cha-tsu-ha-erh Hill). In the direction of $174^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 440 meters from this post is a hill in the territory of China. In the direction of $324^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.52 kilometers is 1117.0-meter Wu-chia-le-chin-hai-erh triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia.

(22) From boundary marker No. 244, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (88.6° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 245. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.08 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 245 is a solitary mound of rocks located on a small dark-colored hill. In the direction of $116^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 230 meters from this marker is the top of a mountain in Chinese territory. In the direction of $2^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 860 meters is a hill on Cha-kan-te-le Ula in Mongolian territory.

(23) From boundary marker No. 235, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (88.6° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 246. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.58 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 246 is a solitary rock mound located on Sha-t'ing Hill. In the direction of $74^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.96 kilometers from this marker is a hill on Hun-to-szu-yin-wen-to-erh Ula in the territory of Mongolia.

(24) From boundary marker No. 246, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (88.6° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 247. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.50 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 247 is a solitary rock mound located on 1057.9-meter Ah-mu-pu-erh-chia-szu-ni Hill. In the direction of $295^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.79 kilometers from this marker is a hill on Hun-to-szu-yin-wen-to-erh Ula in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction

of 155°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.96 kilometers is 1058.0-meter T'a-pen Mountain triangulation point in the territory of China.

(25) From boundary marker No. 247, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (77.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 248. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.96 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 248 is a solitary rock mound, located on Hao-yao-erh-mao-te-ni Hill. In the direction of 40°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 308 meters from this marker is a lone elm tree in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 132°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 320 meters is a well in the territory of China.

(26) From boundary marker No. 248, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (77.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 249. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.46 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 249 is a solitary rock mound located on a small mountain ridge at an elevation of 1083.0 meters. In the direction of 125°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 780 meters from this marker is a lone elm tree in the territory of China. In the direction of 329°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.45 kilometers is a hill on Hu-chi-erh-t'u-hu-jeng Ula in the Mongolian territory.

(27) From boundary marker No. 249, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (77.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 250. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.06 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 250 is a solitary rock mound located on a plain. In the direction of 166°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.68 kilometers from this marker is 1170.0-meter Ch'ao-mu-ch'i-szu Mountain in Chinese territory. In the direction of 32°15' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.80 kilometers is the Wen-ch'i-hai-erh-han Ula triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia.

(28) From boundary marker No. 250, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (77.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 251. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.76 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 251 is a solitary rock mound located on 1060.2 (1061)-meter Hai-hui-ku-en Mountain (Weng-ch'in Hill). In the direction of 32°50' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 821 meters from this marker is the peak of Hu-ho-wen-to-erh Ula in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 351°40' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.43 kilometers is a hill on 1120.4-meter Au-pao-t'u-hu-ho Ula in the territory of Mongolia.

Article 19

The segment of boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 12 in the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 94.21 kilometers long. Along this segment of the boundary line, boundary markers Nos. 252 to 261 are erected. The details of the strike of the boundary line and the exact positions of these boundary markers are as follows:

(1) From boundary marker No. 251 which is located on 1060.2 (1061)-meter Hai-hui-ku-en Mountain (Weng-ch'in Hill), the boundary line runs straight in a SSW direction (181.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 252. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.90 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 252 is a solitary rock mound located on the northeastern slope of a mountain peak on the southern side of a dry gulch. In the direction of $120^{\circ}33'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 165 meters from this marker is a hill in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $321^{\circ}49'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.52 kilometers is a hill in Chinese territory.

(2) From boundary marker No. 252, the boundary line runs straight in a SSW direction (181.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 253. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.90 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 253 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small mountain ridge 2492 meters north of 880.6(880)-meter Hu-jeng-pao-szu-ken Hill. In the direction of $122^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 430 meters from this marker is Cha-min Hill in Chinese territory. In the direction of $46^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.34 kilometers is the summit of Su-pu-t'u-ha-erh Mountain in Mongolian territory.

(3) From boundary marker No. 253, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (97.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 254. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.90 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 254 is a solitary concrete post, located on a plain 860 meters east of a dry gully. In the direction of $153^{\circ}46'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 174 meters from this marker is a mountain peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $11^{\circ}58'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 922 meters is a hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(4) From boundary marker No. 254, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (97.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 255. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.66 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 255 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 858.3-meter high-point. In the direction of $216^{\circ}38'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.01 kilometers from this marker is a hill in the territory of China. In the direction of $90^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.60 kilometers is a mound on a 841.1-meter elevation in Chinese territory.

(5) From boundary marker No. 255, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (87.1° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 256. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.44 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 256 is a solitary concrete post located on a small mountain ridge. In the direction of $165^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 259 meters from this marker is a lone red flat-top rock at an elevation of 847.4 meters in Chinese territory.

(6) From boundary marker No. 256, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (87.1° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 257. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.26 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 257 is a solitary concrete post, located on a flat-land 2985 meters WSW of a 855.0-meter peak. In the direction of $266^{\circ}00'$ and at a distance of 2376 meters from this marker is a hill in the territory of China.

(7) From boundary marker No. 257, the boundary line runs straight in a SE direction (137.2° true azimuth) to boundary post No. 258. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.99 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 258 is a solitary concrete post located on top of 802.0(793.0)-meter Ao-erh-pao-k'o-chia-shun-ni-pao-erh Mountain. In the direction of $26^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1008 meters from this marker is a hill in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $96^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.94 kilometers is 813.0-meter Ao-erh-pao-k'o-chia-shun-ni Hill in the territory of China.

(8) From boundary marker No. 258, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (44.9° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 259. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.20 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 259 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small hill. In the direction of $175^{\circ}00'$ and at a distance of 336 meters from this marker is a steep cliff in the territory of China. In the direction of $56^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.26 kilometers is 922.0-meter Hu-te-hu-jeng Mountain in Chinese territory.

(9) From boundary marker No. 259, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (44.9° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 260. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.54 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 260 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 63 meters WNW ($277^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth) of T'u-la-k'o Hill.

(10) From boundary marker No. 260, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (44.9° true azimuth) and crosses a 971.5-meter peak to boundary marker No. 261. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.42 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 261 is a solitary rock mound located on 1010.0 (1010.7)-meter Chu-su-ku-erh-pan Hill (Chu-hsin-ku-nei Hill). In the direction of $38^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 400 meters from this marker is a mound in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $106^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.24 kilometers is a 1009.8-meter peak in the territory of China.

Article 20

The segment of boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 13 in the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 164.49 kilometers long. Along this segment of boundary line, boundary markers Nos. 262 to 280 are erected. The details of the strike of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these boundary markers are as follows:

(1) From boundary marker No. 261 which is located on 1010.0(1010.7)-meter Chu-su-ku-erh-pan Hill (Chu-hsin-ku-nei Hill), the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (91.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 262. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.02 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 262 is a solitary rock mound, located on 1069.7-meter Ah-la-k'o-wu-lan Hill (Ah-la-k'o-wu-lan Ula). In the direction of $339^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 960 meters from this marker is a lone tree in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $81^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.60 kilometers is a mountain peak in the territory of China.

(2) From boundary marker No. 262, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (56.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 263. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.78 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 263 is a solitary rock mound, located on Hei-lin-huo-pu-erh Hill (Wu-pu-erh-wu-lan Mountain). In the direction of $4^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 322 meters from this marker is Hu-erh-cha-ha-erh-te-le-nan Peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $208^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 344 meters is a mountain top in the territory of China.

(3) From boundary marker No. 263, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (63.5° true azimuth) crossing a 1062.7-meter high-point before reaching boundary marker No. 264. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.08 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 264 is a solitary rock mound, located on Ao-le-szu-t'ai Hill. In the direction of $62^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1403 meters from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1078.9 meters in Chinese territory. In the direction of $194^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.06 kilometers is a lone tree in Chinese territory.

(4) From boundary marker No. 264, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (44.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 265. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.58 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 265 is a solitary rock mound, located on Ah-men-t'ao-jui-yin Hill. In the direction of $353^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 800 meters from this marker is a tree in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $210^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1288 meters is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1078.9 meters in Chinese territory.

(5) From boundary marker No. 265, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (62.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 266. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.61 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 266 is a solitary rock mound, located on 992.0 (993.2)-meter Ha-erh-te-lin Hill. In the direction of $348^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 603 meters from this marker is a tree in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $108^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 644 meters is a lone tree in Chinese territory.

(6) From boundary marker No. 266, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (60.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 267. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.86 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 267 is a solitary rock mound, located on Cha-kan-pu-ha-t'ing Hill. In the direction of $28^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 592 meters from this marker is a lone tree in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $141^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 637 meters is a lone tree in Chinese territory.

(7) From boundary marker No. 267, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (58.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 268. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.64 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 268 is a solitary rock mound, located on Hu-jeng-cha-pu Hill. In the direction of $192^{\circ}26'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4188 meters from this post is a lone tree in Chinese territory.

(8) From boundary marker No. 268, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (55.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 269. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.53 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 269 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small sandy ridge of Pao-erh-hu-su (formerly Cha-ken-cha-hen Hill) at an elevation of 948.0 meters. In the direction of $291^{\circ}29'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3134 meters from this marker is the T'u-le-chia T'ao-le-kai-yin Hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(9) From boundary marker No. 269, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (61.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 270. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.20 kilometers.

Boundary post No. 270 is a solitary rock mound located on 942.9 (944.4)-meter Hei-la-yin-ha-erh Mountain (Ha-erh Hill). In the direction of $28^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.40 kilometers is a hump on 1000.1-meter Hsi-po-wu-lan Ula in Mongolian territory.

(10) From boundary marker No. 270, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (67.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 271. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.54 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 271 is a solitary concrete post, located on a flatlands. In the direction of $258^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.00 kilometer from this marker is Sha-erh-te-pu-szu-k'o Hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(11) From boundary marker No. 271, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (67.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 272. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.82 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 272 is a solitary rock mound, located on 958.0 (958.2)-meter Sui-neng-ken Hill. In the direction of $306^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 252 meters from this marker is a hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(12) From boundary marker No. 272, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (65.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 273. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.98 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 273 is a solitary rock mound, located on Cha-kan Hill (Na-jeng Spring Hill). In the direction of $209^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 580 meters from this marker is an earth mound in Chinese territory.

(13) From boundary marker No. 273, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (63.7° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 274. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 15.29 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 274 is a solitary concrete post, located on a flat land. In the direction of $233^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1678 meters from this marker is Hu-erh-te-shan-te Hill in the territory of China.

(14) From boundary marker No. 274, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (63.7° true azimuth) to the dry Kan-chu-erh-ku-en-ni Well, and then proceeds straight in an ENE direction for 2 meters to boundary marker No. 275. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.40 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 275 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 2 meters ENE of the dry Kan-chu-erh-ku-en-ni well.

(15) From boundary marker No. 275, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (66.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 275. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 13.71 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 276 is a solitary concrete post, located on a sandy flat ridge.

(16) From boundary marker No. 276, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (66.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 277. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.16 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 277 is a solitary rock mound, located on Hsi-lin-cha-kan-hu-su Hill (Hu-t'u-ken-cha-kan-hu-shu-nai Hill), which is in turn located on top of a 862.8-meter hill. In the direction of $252^{\circ}59'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.80 kilometers from this marker is a 869.8-meter highpoint in the territory of Mongolia.

(17) From boundary marker No. 277, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (68.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 278. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 15.62 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 278 is a solitary rock mound, located on 906.0-meter No-jen-kun-ni-wu-lan-t'e-ken Hill (Wu-lan-t'e-ken Hill).

(18) From boundary marker No. 278, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (82.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 279. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.12 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 279 is a solitary rock mound, located on a flatland.

(19) From boundary marker No. 279, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (82.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 280. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.55 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 280 is a solitary rock mound, located on 995.1-meter Mao-tun Hill (Mao-tun-ao-pao-nai Hill). In the direction of $257^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 700 meters from this marker is Mao-tun-ao-pao-nai Well in the territory of China.

Article 21

The segment of boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 14 in the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 145.90 kilometers long. Along this segment of boundary line, boundary markers Nos. 281 to 301 are erected. The details of the strike of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these boundary markers are as follows:

(1) From boundary marker No. 280 which is located on the 995.1-meter Mao-tun Hill (Mao-tun-ao-pao-nai Hill), the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (74.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 281. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.92 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 281 is a solitary rock mound, located on the O-je-k'o-na-ken-chao flatland.

(2) From boundary marker No. 281, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (74.0° true azimuth), passes boundary post (I) of double marker No. 282, and reaches the southernmost of the Pao-erh-hu-shu-nai wells (Pao-erh-hu-shu-nai-hao-yao-erh well). It then runs straight in a NNE direction (3.0° true azimuth) for a distance of 40 meters to the northernmost of the twin Pao-erh-hu-shu-nai wells (Pao-erh-hu-shu-nai-hao-yao-erh well), and then runs straight in a NNE direction (21.0° true azimuth) for a distance of 5 meters to marker No. (II) of double marker No. 282. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.05 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 282 consists of two posts bearing the same number, located on both sides of the two twin Pao-erh-hu-shu-nai wells (Pao-erh-hu-shu-nai-hao-yao-erh well).

Post No. (I) is located at a point 5 meters WSW of the southernmost of the twin Pao-erh-hu-shu-nai wells (Pao-erh-hu-shu-nai-hao-yao-erh well) at an elevation of 1017.0 meters. In the direction of $263^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 354 meters from this post is a 1021.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

Post No. (II) is located at a point 5 meters NNE of the northernmost of the Pao-erh-hu-shu-nai wells (Pao-erh-hu-shu-nai-hao-yao-erh well) at an elevation of 1017.0 meters. In the direction of $258^{\circ}05'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 374 meters from this post is a 1021.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II), the $16^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and the distance is 47 meters.

(3) From boundary post No. (II) of double marker No. 282, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (21.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 283. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.41 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 283 is a solitary rock mound, located on a 1006.0-meter small mountain peak. In the direction of $128^{\circ}10'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 110 meters from this marker is the 1017.7-meter peak of the Cha-kan Mountain in Chinese territory. In the direction of $290^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 670 meters is the top of the Pu-cha-t'e Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(4) From boundary marker No. 283, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (68.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 284. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.17 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 284 is a solitary rock mound, located on the northern slope of a small hill 2.68 kilometers southwest of T'a-pan-mao-te-ni well.

(5) From boundary marker No. 284, the boundary post goes straight in an ENE direction (68.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 285. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.09 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 285 is a solitary rock mound, located on Chi-ch'in-ku-erh-pan-cha-kan Hill (Che-erh-te-ah-chi-erh-ken-hsin-cha-kan-ao-pao-nai Hill). In the direction of $208^{\circ}20'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 215 meters from this marker is the rocky, white-topped mound in the territory of China. In the direction of $46^{\circ}50'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.92 kilometers is a 1086.7-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(6) From boundary marker No. 285, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (94.7° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 286. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.82 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 286 is a solitary rock mound, located on the summit of 1095.2-meter T'ao-kao-ku-erh-pan-che-erh-te-hai-erh Hill (Ha-erh-hu-shu-nai Hill). In the direction of $322^{\circ}20'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.27 kilometers from this marker is a 1086.7-meter high point in the territory of Mongolia.

(7) From boundary marker No. 286, the boundary line runs straight in a SE direction (129.4° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 287. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.84 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 287 is a solitary rock mound, located at a point on Hu-ho-hu-shu Mountain at an elevation of 1102.5 meters.

(8) From boundary marker No. 287, the boundary line runs straight in a SE direction (129.4° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 288. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.00 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 288 is a solitary rock mound, located on a flatland. In the direction of $127^{\circ}50'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1540 meters from this marker is Kan-ch'i-mao-te-nai Well in the territory of China.

(9) From boundary marker No. 288, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (88.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 289. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 13.15 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 289 is a solitary rock mound, located on a 1163.1-meter peak. In the direction of $165^{\circ}10'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.17 kilometers from this marker is the Pao-erh-mai-han-t'ing well in Chinese territory. In the direction of $292^{\circ}50'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1570 meters is 1165.7 Pa-chia-wu-lan-hsi-po Ula in Mongolian territory.

(10) From boundary marker No. 289, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (94.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 290. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.72 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 290 is a solitary rock mound, located on the Pa-yen-hua-yin-t'a-la flatland 4.85 kilometers WNW of 1308.3-meter I-ho-wu-lan-hsi-po Ula.

(11) From boundary marker No. 290, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (94.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 291. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.00 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 291 is a solitary rock mound located on a small mountain ridge. In the direction of $22^{\circ}10'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 550 meters from this marker is South Tao-pu-chao-nai-wu-su Well in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $7^{\circ}50'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 630 meters is the North Tao-pu-chao-nai-wu-su Well in the territory of Mongolia.

(12) From boundary marker No. 291, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (63.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 292. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.92 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 292 is a solitary rock mound, located on top of Sha-t'ang-hai Mountain which has an elevation of 1250.4 meters.

(13) From boundary marker No. 292, the boundary line runs due east (90.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 293. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.40 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 293 is a solitary rock mound, located on the northeastern slope of a small green hill, which in turn is located 1.40 kilometers due east of the 1250.4-meter summit of Sha-t'ang-hai Mountain.

(14) From boundary marker No. 293, the boundary line runs straight northeastward (55.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 294. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.06 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 294 is a solitary rock mound, located on a green level ridge. In the direction of $30^{\circ}20'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1490 meters from this marker is a 1233.8-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(15) From boundary marker No. 294, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (86.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 295. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.27 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 295 is a solitary rock mound, located on 1196.6-meter Hsin-wu-su-nai-hu-jeng Hill (Pao-erh-hu-shu-nai Hill). In the direction of $60^{\circ}50'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.00 meters from this marker is 1206.8-meter Weng-kao-ch'i-wu-lan Ula in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $181^{\circ}50'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.72 kilometers is 1236.0-meter Ah-erh-ha-pu-t'a-kai Mountain in Chinese territory of China.

(16) From boundary marker No. 295, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (79.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 296. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.75 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 296 is a solitary rock mound, located at a point 4.8 meters west ($261^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth) of the Ah-erh-chia-shun-nai well. In the direction of $130^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.17 kilometers from this marker is a 1222.0-meter high point in Chinese territory. In the direction of $311^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.87 kilometers is 1197.2-meter Te-lei-wu-lan Ula in the territory of Mongolia.

(17) From boundary marker No. 296, the boundary line runs in an ENE direction (79.3° true azimuth) for a distance of 4.8 meters to Ah-erh-chia-shun-nai well, and then proceeds straight in an ENE direction (75.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 297. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.82 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 297 is a solitary rock mound, located on top of 1158.9-meter Mai-han-hu-ho Mountain. In the direction of $171^{\circ}20'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 450 meters from this marker is a lone elm tree in Chinese territory.

(18) From boundary marker No. 297, the boundary line runs straight in a SE direction (123.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 298. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.94 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 298 is a solitary rock mound, located in the center of the two wells of Hao-yao-erh well. In the direction of $213^{\circ}35'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 13 meters from this marker is the southernmost well of Hao-yao-erh well in the territory of China. In the direction of $35^{\circ}20'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 13 meters is the northernmost well of Hao-yao-erh well in Mongolian territory.

(19) From boundary marker No. 298, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (89.5° true azimuth) for a distance of 5.34 kilometers to a hump on the Ha-erh-te-le ridge, then proceeds straight in an ENE

direction (87.5° true azimuth) for a distance of 3.82 kilometers to a hump on the Cha-kan-te-le ridge, and then continues straight in an ENE direction (85.0° true azimuth) for a distance of 3.46 kilometers to boundary marker No. 299. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.62 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 299 is a solitary rock mound, located on the northern edge of an even ridge 3.46 kilometers ENE of a hump on the Cha-kan-te-le ridge.

(20) From boundary marker No. 299, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (91.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 300. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.07 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 300 is a solitary rock mound located on 1162.0 (1151.3)-meter T'u-men-wu-lieh-chi Hill.

(21) From boundary marker No. 300, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (103.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 301. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 13.88 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 301 is a solitary rock mound, located on 1234.0-meter O-erh-teng Hill. In the direction of $28^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 780 meters from this marker is Sai-yin Well in the territory of Mongolia.

Article 22

The segment of boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 15 of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 72.20 kilometers long. Along this segment of the boundary line, boundary marker No. 302 to No. 319 are erected. The details of the strike of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these boundary markers are as follows:

(1) From boundary marker No. 301 which is located on the 1234.0-meter O-erh-teng Hill, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (89.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 302. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.30 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 302 is a solitary rock mound, located at the northeastern edge of a horizontal ridge at the south side of Hu-shu-hai-la-szu-t'ai-yin-sai-erh Gulch. In the direction of $314^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.30 kilometers from this marker is 1279.2-meter Nao-mu-t'e Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(2) From boundary marker No. 302, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (109.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 303. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.80 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 303 is a solitary rock mound, located on the west side of a gully, which in turn is located 1.10 kilometers northwest of 1425.3[1448(1423.1)]-meter Ah-erh-so-lun Hill (T'a-hei-le-chia-t'e Hill of So-lun-ho-erh Ula). In the direction of 257°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 292 meters from this marker is a mountain peak in the territory of China. In the direction of 91°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.65 kilometers is a mountain peak in Mongolian territory.

(3) From boundary marker No. 303, the boundary line runs straight southeastward (135.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 304. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.10 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 304 is a solitary rock mound, located on 1425.3 [1448(1423.1)]-meter Ah-erh-so-lun Hill (T'a-hei-le-chia-t'e Hill on the So-lun-ho-erh Ula). In the direction of 161°45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.24 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1394.4 meters in Chinese territory.

(4) From boundary marker No. 304, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (62.7° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 305. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.54 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 305 is a solitary concrete post, located on the northwestern slope of a mountain top. In the direction of 308°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.26 kilometers from this marker is a 1380.6-meter high point in the territory of Mongolia.

(5) From boundary marker No. 305, the boundary line goes straight in an ENE direction (62.7° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 306. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.04 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 306 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small mountain peak on the ridge of I-ho-cha-kan Nuru. In the direction of 314°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.95 kilometers from this marker is a 1403.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 129°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.45 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1359.2 meters in Chinese territory.

(6) From boundary marker No. 306, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (67.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 307. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.52 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 307 is a solitary concrete post, located on the eastern end of a ridge which in turn is located 2.00 kilometers WSW of 1334.2-meter Ku-she Mountain.

(7) From boundary marker No. 307, the boundary line runs straight southeastward (135.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 308. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.94 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 308 is a solitary concrete post, located on hill (Ch'u-lun Hill) southwest of Ku-she, and on top of a 1331.0 (1341.8)-meter small mountain peak.

(8) From boundary marker No. 308, the boundary line runs straight northeastward (46.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 309. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.73 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 309 is a solitary concrete post, located on the summit of Ku-she Mountain at an elevation of 1334.2 meters. In the direction of $130^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.54 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1307.4 meters in Chinese territory. In the direction of $359^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.16 kilometers is K'o-erh-ch'u-lu rock in the territory of Mongolia.

(9) From boundary marker No. 309, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (97.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 310. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.16 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 310 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small hill east of the Ah-erh-te-erh-szu (Ah-erh-te-erh-szu-hao-lai) flatland covered with Haloxylon ammodendron. In the direction of $49^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.65 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point on the summit of Cha-hei-wu-erh Mountain in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $260^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.40 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1307.4 meters in the territory of China.

(10) From boundary marker No. 310, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (97.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 311. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.12 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 311 is a solitary concrete post, located on the southern slope of a small mountain top.

(11) From boundary marker No. 311, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (97.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 312. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.73 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 312 is a solitary concrete post, located on a mountain ridge. In the direction of $355^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.07 kilometers from this marker is a point at an elevation of 1286.2 meters on the ridge of T'a-erh-kan-nai Nuru in Mongolian territory.

(12) From boundary marker No. 312, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (97.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 313. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.01 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 313 is a solitary concrete post, located on level ground 1.42 kilometers southwest ($241^{\circ}50'$ magnetic azimuth) of Ah-erh-shang-ting Well. In the direction of $102^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 92 meters from this marker is a small rock peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of $112^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 223 meters is another small rock peak in the territory of China.

(13) From boundary marker No. 313, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (72.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 314. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.85 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 314 is a solitary concrete post, located on level ground. In the direction of $293^{\circ}13'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 625 meters is Ah-erh-shang-ting Well in the territory of Mongolia.

(14) From boundary marker No. 314, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (83.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 315. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.66 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 315 is a solitary concrete post, located on level ground. In the direction of $124^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.25 kilometers from this marker is the 1261.7-meter Wu-chu-erh-shu-pu-t'e triangulation point in Chinese territory. In the direction of $54^{\circ}21'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.70 kilometers is Hao-yao-erh well in the territory of Mongolia.

(15) From boundary marker No. 315, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (83.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 316. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.60 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 316 is a solitary concrete post, located on a mountain top. In the direction of $176^{\circ}23'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 540 meters from this marker is Pao-erh-wen-to-erh Hill in Chinese territory.

(16) From boundary marker No. 316, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (83.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 317. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.20 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 317 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of 1217.8-meter Ha-erh Mountain. In the direction of $205^{\circ}55'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 765 meters from this marker is a 1213.2-meter high point in Chinese territory. In the direction of $333^{\circ}56'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 940 meters is a white rock mound in the territory of Mongolia.

(17) From boundary marker No. 317, the boundary line runs straight northeastward (49.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 318. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.88 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 318 is a solitary concrete post, located on 1229.5-meter Cha-kan-no-jen-to-erh-po-le-chin-hu-jeng Hill. In the direction of $87^{\circ}32'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.09 kilometers from this marker is the Cha-kan-no-jen Well on the boundary line. In the direction of $225^{\circ}55'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.58 kilometers is a 1213.2-meter peak in the territory of China.

(18) From boundary marker No. 318, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (85.0° true azimuth) and crosses Cha-kan-no-jen well to boundary marker No. 319. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.02 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 319 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small mound 1.93 kilometers ENE (85.0° true azimuth) of the Cha-kan-no-jen Well. In the direction of $340^{\circ}10'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 270 meters from this marker is a livestock enclosure in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $228^{\circ}10'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.16 kilometers is a livestock enclosure in Chinese territory.

Article 23

The segment of boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 16 in the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 156.23 kilometers long. Along this segment of the boundary line, boundary markers Nos. 320 to 341 are erected. The details of the strike of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these boundary markers are as follows:

(1) From boundary marker No. 319 which is located on a small mound 1.93 kilometers ENE of Cha-kan-no-jen well, the boundary line runs straight northeastward (50.6° true azimuth), passes the northwestern corner of the seasonal Pen-pa-t'ai-yin-t'ui-jao-mu (Cha-kan-no-jen-t'ui-jao-mu) Lake, and then crosses the peak of Se-hu-lin-hu-jeng-te-le Mountain to boundary marker No. 320. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.74 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 320 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small mountain peak 600 meters northeast of the peak of Ha-erh-t'e-ken Mountain. In the direction of $138^{\circ}07'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.55 kilometers from this marker is T'a-sa-erh-hai Hill. In the direction of $347^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.62 kilometers from this marker is K'o-erh-ha-ta Rock in Mongolian territory.

(2) From boundary marker No. 320, the boundary line runs straight northeastward (50.6° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 321. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.52 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 321 is a solitary rock mound, located on the summit of Hu-ho Mountain. In the direction of $314^{\circ}27'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 343 meters from this marker is the Ha-erh Mountain Yin-wu-po-le-cho livestock enclosure in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $151^{\circ}29'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.08 kilometers is Su-chin-o-le-szu-t'ai Hill in Chinese territory.

(3) From boundary marker No. 321, the boundary line runs straight in a northeasterly direction (50.6° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 322. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.28 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 322 is a solitary mound, located on the top of 1215.0(1196.1)-meter Tun-ta-t'u-hsi Mountain (Tun-ta-shan-te Hill). In the direction of $136^{\circ}10'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 900 meters from this marker is Hsi-po-wu-lan Hill in Chinese territory. In the direction of $214^{\circ}55'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.07 kilometers is O-jen-ku-po Hill in Chinese territory.

From boundary marker No. 322, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (65.1° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 323. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.36 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 323 is a solitary rock mound, located on a small mound 72 meters NNW ($336^{\circ}34'$ magnetic azimuth) of a hump on Ha-la-t'e Mountain which has an elevation of 1165.0 meters. In the direction of $234^{\circ}55'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 736 meters from this marker is Cha-min-shao-pao-k'o-t'ai-yin-hao-yao-erh Hill in Chinese territory. In the direction of $302^{\circ}05'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 780 meters is Shao-pu-ken-wu-su Well in Mongolian territory.

Boundary marker No. 324 is a solitary rock mound, located on level ground at an elevation of 1155.1 meters. In the direction of $311^{\circ}57'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.29 kilometers from this marker is Se-hu-lin-hao-yao-erh Hill in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $108^{\circ}38'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.54 kilometers is a Hill in the territory of China.

(6) From boundary marker No. 324, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (65.1° true azimuth) to a triangulation point on the top of Ku-erh-pan-pa-yen Mountain which has an elevation of 1249.0 meters, and then extends in a straight line in a northeasterly direction for a distance of 1.65 meters to boundary marker No. 325. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.18 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 325 is a solitary rock mound, located on the top of 1249.0-meter Ku-erh-pan-pa-yen Mountain. In the direction of $234^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.65 meters from this marker is a triangulation point on the top of 1249.0-meter Ku-erh-pan-pa-yen Mountain on the boundary line. In the direction of $324^{\circ}31'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 540 meters is a hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(7) From boundary marker No. 325, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (87.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 326. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.94 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 326 is a solitary rock mound, located on the top of Mi-ti-na-erh-t'e Mountain (Na-erh-t'e Hill) which has an elevation of 1270.7 meters. In the direction of $254^{\circ}58'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 530 meters is a hill in the territory of China.

(8) From boundary marker No. 326, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (87.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 327. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.84 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 327 is a solitary rock mound, located on top of 1337.2(1328.4)-meter I-ho-cha-erh Mountain. In the direction of $8^{\circ}20'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 340 meters from this marker is a hill in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $227^{\circ}58'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 460 meters is a hill in the territory of China.

(9) From boundary marker No. 327, the boundary line runs straight in a northeasterly direction (36.6° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 328. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.16 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 328 is a solitary rock mound, located on top of Nu-ch'i-ken-hua Mountain. In the direction of $151^{\circ}31'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 410 meters from this marker is a hill in the territory of China. In the direction of $272^{\circ}40'$ and at a distance of 1.84 kilometers is a lone tree at Ah-man-wu-su-nai-kan-ch'i-mao-te in Mongolian territory.

From boundary marker No. 328, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (67.7° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 329. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.26 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 329 is a solitary rock mound, located on a mountain ridge 830 meters northwest (300.0° true azimuth) of Ha-ning Hill. In the direction of $319^{\circ}01'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.78 kilometers from this marker is Cha-ning Hill at an elevation of 1201.0 meters in Mongolian territory.

(11) From boundary marker No. 329, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (67.7° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 330 via Che-erh-ken-t'e-hai-erh Hill. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.57 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 330 is a solitary rock mound, located on a small mound on the southwestern side of Wu-erh-to-cha-mu trail. In the direction of $301^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1150 meters from this marker is the junction of the Wu-erh-to-cha-mu trail and another trail in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $252^{\circ}21'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.62 kilometers is Che-erh-ken-t'e-hai-erh Hill on the boundary line.

(12) From boundary marker No. 330, the boundary line runs straight in a northeasterly direction (57.6° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 331. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.63 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 331 is a solitary rock mound, located on top of 1094.7(1094.4)-meter Hu-le-szu-t'ai-yin-chu-jih-ho Mountain (Cha-kan Hill). In the direction of $324^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 650 meters from this marker is a hill in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $251^{\circ}31'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.54 kilometers is the Ha-pu-ch'i-kai-cha-kan T'ao-lei-kai Hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(13) From boundary marker No. 331, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (22.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 332. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.63 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 332 is a solitary rock mound, located on Ah-kei-t'e Hill (Ah-kei-t'e-ha-erh Hill) which has an elevation of 1161.8 meters. In the direction of $257^{\circ}56'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 910 meters from this marker is the La-ping-cha-kan-ch'u-lu rock in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $7^{\circ}58'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.18 kilometers is K'o-chi-ken-wu-su Well in the territory of Mongolia.

(14) From boundary marker No. 332, the boundary line runs straight in a northeasterly direction (49.6° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 333. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.95 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 333 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small mound north of the ridge of Ah-la-k'o (Ao-lun-ao-pao-nai-hai-erh) Mountain. In the direction of $59^{\circ}20'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.08 kilometers from this marker is the I-ho-jen-wo-po-le-cho livestock enclosure in the territory of China.

(15) From boundary marker No. 333, the boundary line runs straight in a Northeasterly direction (49.6° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 334. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.05 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 334 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small mound 600 meters west of a 1042.0-meter upland on the ridge of Hai-la-szu-t'ai-yin-hai-erh Mountain. In the direction of $261^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 258 meters from this marker is a lone tree in the territory of Mongolia.

(16) From boundary marker No. 334, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (27.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 335. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.52 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 335 is a solitary concrete post, located on level ground. In the direction of $155^{\circ}52'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.10 kilometers from this marker is Cha-kan-se-erh-peng Hill in Chinese territory. In the direction of $275^{\circ}53'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.10 kilometers is a 1072.8-meter high point in the territory of Mongolia.

(17) From boundary marker No. 335, the boundary line runs straight in a NNW direction (357.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 336. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.17 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 336 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of Ha-te-t'ing Hill. In the direction of $107^{\circ}50'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 100 meters from this marker is a livestock enclosure in the territory of China. In the direction of $322^{\circ}26'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 450 meters is a hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(18) From boundary marker No. 336, the boundary line runs straight in a northeasterly direction (37.1° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 337 via the summit of Cha-kan Mountain. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.69 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 337 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small mound. In the direction of $167^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 183 meters from this marker is the Ha-te-t'ing-pu-la-ken Well in the territory of China. In the direction of $277^{\circ}49'$ magnetic azimuthal angle and at a distance of 464 meters is Su-pu-t'ing Spring.

(19) From boundary marker No. 337, the boundary line runs straight in a northeasterly direction (59.1° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 338. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.22 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 338 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small mountain. In the direction of $184^{\circ}58'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 840 meters from this marker is a hill in the territory of China. In the direction of $324^{\circ}11'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3300 meters is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1084.3 meters in the territory of Mongolia.

(20) From boundary marker No. 338, the boundary line runs straight in a northeasterly direction (37.4° true azimuthal angle) to boundary marker No. 339. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.65 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 339 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 19.5 meters SSW of a large boulder at the northwestern end of Pa-chia-ao-erh-ch'ao-k'o Mountain. In the direction of $283^{\circ}17'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.56 kilometers is a triangulation point on 1090.9-meter I-ho-ao-erh-ch'ao-k'o Ula in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $192^{\circ}02'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.70 kilometers is 1100.5-meter Ha-erh-te-le Hill in Chinese territory.

(21) From boundary marker No. 339, the boundary line runs straight in a northeasterly direction (37.4° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 340. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.21 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 340 is a solitary concrete post, located on the small En-k'o-erh-k'o-ch'i flat ridge. In the direction of 303°44' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1120 meters from this marker is a hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(22) From boundary marker No. 340, the boundary line runs straight in a northeasterly direction (37.4° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 341. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.36 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 341 is a solitary concrete post, located on the summit of T'a-lin-o-erh-tun-chao-k'o-t'e (T'a-lin-o-erh-tun-chao-k'o-t'e Hill), which has an elevation of 1158.4 meters. In the direction of 110°36' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1300 meters from this marker is an ao-pao in Chinese territory.

Article 24

The segment of boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 17 in the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 322.53 kilometers. Along this segment of the boundary line, boundary markers Nos. 342 to 390 are erected. The details of the strike of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these boundary markers are as follows:

(1) From boundary marker No. 341, which is located on the top of T'a-lin-o-erh-tun-chao-k'o-t'e Mountain (T'a-lin-o-erh-tun-chao-k'o-t'e Hill), the boundary line runs straight in a northeasterly direction (40.4° true azimuth) for a distance of 4.00 kilometers to the foot of a sandy ridge, and then runs straight in a northeasterly direction (51.9° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 342. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.92 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 342 is a solitary concrete mound, located on a small mountain top. In the direction of 323°35' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 281 meters from this marker is Ku-erh-pan-cha-kan Hill No. (III) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 1°57' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 373 meters is Ku-erh-pan-cha-kan Hill No. (I) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 317°07' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 676 meters is Ku-erh-pan-cha-kan Hill No. (II) in the territory of Mongolia.

(2) From boundary marker No. 342, the boundary line meanders in a northeasterly direction for a distance of 1.95 kilometers, crosses a road, runs for 1.74 kilometers on the northern side of the road, then comes back to the road. It then proceeds 2.53 kilometers along the road to boundary marker No. 343. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.22 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 343 is a solitary concrete post, located on flat ground. In the direction of $215^{\circ}23'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 15.8 meters from this marker is a junction of two roads on the boundary line west of Pao-erh-tao-pu Mountain. In the direction of $38^{\circ}13'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 194 meters is a mound of earth in the territory of Mongolia.

(3) From boundary marker No. 343, the boundary line goes straight in an ENE direction (68.9° true azimuth) for a distance of 7.40 kilometers to the center of seasonal O-erh-ho-t'ing-t'ui-jao-mu Lake, which is located 500 meters south of O-erh-ho-t'ing-wu-su Well. The boundary line then runs straight in an ENE direction (63.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 344. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.74 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 344 is a solitary concrete post, located on the southern slope of the Na-ta-mu-t'e Mountain. In the direction of $107^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.82 kilometers from this marker is Ah-erh-shan-t'ing-wu-lan Hill in the territory of China.

(4) From boundary marker No. 344, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (63.6° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 345. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.90 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 345 is a solitary concrete post, located on the west side of Ha-pi-erh-chia-man-ta-le Ridge. In the direction of $145^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.14 kilometers from this marker is the T'e-k'o-hsin-cha-kan Hill in Chinese territory.

(5) From boundary marker No. 345, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (69.7° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 346 via Ho-je Hill. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.91 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 346 is a solitary concrete post, located on Hu-erh-cha-te-le Mountain.

(6) From boundary marker No. 346, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (73.6° true azimuth) for a distance of 2.45 kilometers to Meng-kuo-t'e-wu-lan Hill, then extends 2.79 kilometers along the same line to a point in Sha-la-tan-ken-hao-lai Ravine. It then continues in a roughly ENE direction to boundary marker No. 347. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.33 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 347 is a solitary concrete post, located on the Hu-ho-te-le Mountain. In the direction of $9^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 560 meters from this marker is Hui-t'eng-wu-su Well in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $48^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.00 kilometers is a lone rock in the territory of Mongolia.

(7) From boundary marker No. 347, the boundary line runs straight in a northeasterly direction for a distance of 1.45 kilometers, and then runs straight in a northeasterly direction (40.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 348. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.83 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 348 is a solitary concrete post, located on the southeastern slope of a mountain ridge in the northwest of the seasonal Je-szu-t'ai-yin-wu-lan-t'ui-jao-mu Lake. In the direction of $229^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 700 meters from this marker is Hu-ho Hill in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $209^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.16 kilometers is Je-szu-t'ai-yin-wu-lan-t'ui-jao-min-shan-te Well in Chinese territory.

(8) From boundary marker No. 348, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (66.8° true azimuth) to boundary post No. 349. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.86 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 349 is a solitary concrete post, located in Pu-la-le-hao-lai Gulch. In the direction of $203^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 600 meters from this marker is a lone rock in Chinese territory. In the direction of $120^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 820 meters is Pu-erh-han-t'ing Hill in the territory of China.

(9) From boundary marker No. 349, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (97.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 350. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.21 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 350 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point with an elevation of 1045.0 meters on the northern slope of the I-ho-shao-erh-pao-ken-ha-tan-hu-shu Mountain ridge. In the direction of $309^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 230 meters from this marker is a piece of a lone rock in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $108^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 500 meters is a hill in the territory of China.

(10) From boundary marker No. 350, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (86.4° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 351. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.48 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 351 is a solitary concrete post, located on 985.0-meter Ah-erh-shan-t'ing-tun-ta Hill. In the direction of $119^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 200 meters from this marker is eastern Ah-erh-shan-t'ing-hao-yao-erh Hill in the territory of China. In the direction of $51^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 930 meters is Ah-erh-shan-t'ing-ha-erh Hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(11) From boundary marker No. 351, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (54.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 352. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.20 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 352 is a solitary concrete post, located on Wu-lan-wen-to-erh (Mai-hen-hua) Mountain. In the direction of $343^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.70 kilometers from this marker is Mai-han-hua-ken Hill in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $242^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.30 kilometers is Ah-erh-shan-t'ing-ha-erh Hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(12) From boundary marker No. 352, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (40.4° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 353. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.74 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 353 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 430 meters southeast ($115^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth) of the Po-ching-t'ing-pu Animal Husbandry Inspection Headquarters. In the direction of $57^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 11.48 kilometers from this marker is the Ch'u-le-t'e-ming-hu-jeng triangulation point at an elevation of 978.7 meters in the territory of China.

(13) From boundary marker No. 353, the boundary line runs straight in a northeasterly direction (40.4° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 354. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.33 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 354 is a single concrete post, located on the Na-jen-pu-tun-sha-pu-ken-wu-erh-ta-hai-erh (Na-jen-pu-tun-sha-pu-ken-wu-erh-ta-chao) level ground. In the direction of $116^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2493 meters from this marker is the Ch'u-le-le-t'e-ming-hu-jeng triangulation point at an elevation of 978.7 meters in the territory of China.

(14) From boundary marker No. 354, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (86.6° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 355. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.86 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 355 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 460 meters WNW of the seasonal Ha-erh-t'ui-jao-mu Lake. In the direction of $281^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 960 meters from this post is Sha-pa-erh Hill in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $337^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.34 kilometers is the peak of the To-erh-po-le-chi Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(15) From boundary marker No. 355, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (63.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 356. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.43 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 356 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of 967.7-meter Ha-ta-t'e Mountain. In the direction of $94^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.12 kilometers from this marker is a sentry post in Chinese territory. In the direction of $346^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.66 kilometers is the tower of the Dzamiin Uude railroad station in Mongolia.

(16) From boundary marker No. 356, the boundary line extends straight in an ENE direction (79.7° true azimuth) for a distance of 1.96 kilometers to post No. (I) of double boundary marker No. 357, then runs straight to the point where the western tracks of the Sino-Mongolian Railway meet. It then continues along a straight line to the center of the point where the tracks meet between the twin boundary posts. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.97 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 357 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number and the national symbols of the two countries, located on both sides of the center where the railroad tracks of the two countries meet.

Post No. (I) is on the boundary line, located on the west side of the railroad, and 10 meters from the center of the line where the railroad tracks of the two countries meet. In the direction of $320^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 790 meters from this post is an observation tower in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $151^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 380 meters is a sentry post in the territory of China.

Post No. (II) is also on the boundary line, located on the east side of the railroad, 10 meters from the center of the line where the railroad tracks of the two countries meet. In the direction of $142^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 380 meters from this post is an observation tower in the territory of China.

From Post No. (I) to post No. (II) the $50^{\circ}20'$ magnetic azimuth and the distance is 16.8 meters.

(17) From the center of the line where the railroad tracks of the two countries join and between double boundary marker No. 357, the boundary line runs straight to the point where the eastern tracks of the railroad meet, then proceeds along a straight line to post No. (II) of boundary marker No. 357, and then continues along a straight line in a NNE direction (14.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 358. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.91 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 358 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 954.4-meter high point 25 meters northeast ($26^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth) of the northernmost of Wu-ya-tan-pin-hao-yao-erh Hills. In the direction of $199^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 157 meters from this marker is the southernmost of the Wu-ya-tan-pin-hao-yao-erh Hills in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $243^{\circ}43'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.27 kilometers is the tower of Dzamiin Uude railroad station building in the territory of Mongolia.

(18) From boundary marker No. 358, the boundary line runs straight in a NNW direction (357.2° true azimuth) for a distance of 6.34 kilometers to the northwestern slope of Pu-tun-hua Mountain, and then continues along

a straight line in a NNW direction (350.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 359. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.78 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 359 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 1050 meters NNE ($13^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth) of Cha-ming Hill. In the direction of $100^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.98 kilometers from this marker is the 1030.0-meter Chia-shun-cha-kan Hill in the territory of China. In the direction of $203^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.55 kilometers is a triangulation point on the top of the Ha-erh Mountain at an elevation of 989.8 meters in the territory of Mongolia.

(19) From boundary marker No. 359, the boundary line runs straight in a NNW direction (333.5° true azimuth) for 2.81 kilometers, and then continues straight in a northwesterly direction (328.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 360. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.53 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 390³⁰⁰ is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 2.69 kilometers ENE ($78^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth) of Su-le-wu-ha-ken Hill. In the direction of $71^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.51 kilometers from this marker is the 1052.0-meter Pu-cha-t'ing-ha-erh Hill in the territory of China.

(20) From boundary marker No. 360, the boundary line runs straight in a NNW direction (334.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 361. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.41 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 361 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of 1109.9-meter Pu-yen-pao-erh Mountain (Pi-lu-t'ing-hu-t'u-ken-wo-mu-no-te-lin Hill). In the direction of $68^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.37 kilometers from this marker is T'u-la-ken-ha-erh Hill in the territory of China. In the direction of $263^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.00 kilometers is 1115.0-meter Wu-lan Hill in the territory of Mongolia.

From boundary marker No. 361, the boundary line runs straight in a northwesterly direction (315.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 362. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.15 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 362 is a solitary concrete post, located at the western end of the ridge of the Hu-she-ken Nuru. In the direction of $166^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.10 kilometers from this marker is Mo-le-tseng-ken Hill in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $274^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.79 kilometers is Ha-teng-hu-shu-nai Hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(22) From boundary marker No. 362, the boundary line runs straight in a WNW direction (289.9° true azimuth) to boundary marker 363. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.04 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 363 is a solitary concrete post, located at the eastern side of a main road 580 meters southwest of the seasonal Ch'ai-ta-min-t'ui-jao-mu Lake. In the direction of $146^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 110° from this marker is the Cha-min-wo-lin Hill in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $126^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 440 meters is Cha-kan-te-lin Hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(23) From boundary marker No. 363, the boundary line runs in a roughly northwesterly direction along the eastern side of a main road, and then passes a hump on a small mountain and the collapsed Te-te-ah-men-wu-su-nai well to boundary marker No. 364. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.18 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 364 is a solitary concrete post, located on the eastern side of a main road 90 meters NNW of the collapsed Te-te-ah-men-wu-su-nai well. In the direction of $355^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 570 meters from this marker is Te-te-ah-men-wu-su-nai-hui-t'e Hill in the territory of China. In the direction of $107^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 730 meters is Te-te-ah-men-wu-su-nai-wo-men Hill in the territory of China.

(24) From boundary marker No. 364, the boundary line continues to run along the eastern side of the above-mentioned main road in a northwesterly direction to boundary marker No. 365. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.28 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 365 is a solitary concrete post, located on the eastern side of a main road on the Pao-erh-szu-ken-hsi-je flat ridge.

(25) From boundary marker No. 365, the boundary line continues to proceed along the eastern side of a main road in a roughly northwesterly direction to boundary marker No. 366. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.81 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 366 is a solitary concrete post, located on the eastern side of a main road northwest of the K'o-chi-ken-chia-shun-nai-t'ui-jao-mu Seasonal Lake. In the direction of $76^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 94 meters from this marker is a hill in the territory of China. In the direction of $16^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.90 kilometers is the Ah-la-tan-chia-ta-szu Hill in the territory of China.

(26) From boundary marker No. 366, the boundary line continues to proceed on the east side of the main road in a roughly northwesterly direction to boundary marker No. 367. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.89 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 367 is a solitary concrete post, located on the east edge of a main road on the Wu-lan-ta-pa flat ridge. In the direction of $229^{\circ}46'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 136 meters from this

marker is a hill in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $138^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 166 meters is a mound in the territory of China.

(27) From boundary marker No. 367, the boundary line continues to proceed along the east edge of the above-mentioned main road in a roughly NNW direction for a distance of 2.98 kilometers to the center of the junction between the east edge of the main road and a road in the territory of China, and then continues along the east edge of the main road in a roughly NNW direction to boundary marker No. 368. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.80 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 368 is a solitary concrete post, located on the eastern edge of a road northwest of the seasonal Ho-erh-szu-t'ing-t'ui-jao-mu Lake. In the direction of $99^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 120 meters from this marker is a hill in the territory of China. In the direction of $4^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.97 kilometers is Ah-erh-shan-ting-pao-erh Hill in the territory of China.

(28) From boundary marker No. 368, the boundary line continues along the eastern edge of the main road in a northwesterly direction to boundary marker No. 369 by way of the western side of a 1093.2-meter peak.

Boundary marker No. 369 is a solitary concrete post, located at the eastern edge of the main road 710 meters northwest of the Ah-erh-shan-t'ing well. In the direction of $116^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.86 kilometers from this marker is Ah-erh-shan-t'ing-pao-erh Hill in the territory of China. In the direction of $79^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.34 kilometers is 1143.0-meter Pa-jun-cha-kan-hua Mountain in the territory of China.

(29) From boundary marker No. 369, the boundary line runs along the eastern edge of the above-mentioned main road in a roughly northwesterly direction for a distance of 0.72 kilometers to the intersection between the eastern edge of this main road and a road in the territory of China. Then the boundary line continues to proceed along the eastern edge of the main road in a roughly WNW direction for a distance of 1.57 kilometers to the center of the intersection between the eastern edge of the main road and another road in the territory of China. Then the boundary line continues to extend along the eastern edge of the main road in a roughly WNW direction to boundary marker No. 370. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.30 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 370 is a solitary concrete post, located at the eastern edge of a main road 1.41 kilometers northwest ($312^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth) of Ah-erh-shan-t'ing Well. In the direction of $30^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 520 meters from this marker is Cha-kan Hill in the territory of China. In the direction of $222^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.60 kilometers is a lone tree in Mongolian territory.

(30) From boundary marker No. 370, the boundary line extends along a straight line in a NNW direction (346.2° true azimuth), and passes through the Chun-ha-ta triangulation point at an elevation of 1114.1 meters to boundary marker No. 371. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.29 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 371 is a solitary concrete post, located on the southern slope of Ta-pan Mountain. In the direction of $171^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.51 kilometers from this marker is the 1114.1-meter Chun-ha-ta triangulation point on the boundary line. In the direction of $131^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.20 kilometers is Hu-jeng-te-lin Hill in the territory of China.

(31) From boundary marker No. 371, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (16.6° true azimuth) to a 1062.7-meter rise, then continues straight in a NNE direction (8.5° true azimuth) for a distance of 1.45 kilometers, and then proceeds along a straight line in a NNE direction (21.4° true azimuth) for a distance of 4.70 kilometers to boundary marker No. 372. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.96 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 372 is a solitary concrete post, located on a flat land southwest of the Huo-po-jen-hua flat ridge. In the direction of $349^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.76 kilometers from this marker is a hill in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $185^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 9.85 kilometers is a hill on Ha-pu-ch'i-lin Mountain in the territory of China.

(32) From boundary marker No. 372, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (21.4° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 373. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.38 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 373 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 2.17 kilometers SSE ($176^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point (elevation 1169.3 meters) on the Mao-te-t'e-wen-to-erh Ula. In the direction of $180^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 690 meters from this marker is a hill in the territory of China. In the direction of $279^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.47 kilometers is a hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(33) From boundary marker No. 373, the boundary line runs straight in a northeasterly direction (43.4° true azimuth) for 2.87 kilometers, and then continues along a straight line in an ENE direction (72.4° true azimuth) for a distance of 0.87 kilometers to boundary marker No. 374. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.70 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 374 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 280 meters northwest ($307^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth) of Wu-pin Hill.

(34) From boundary marker No. 374, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (15.6° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 375. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.83 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 375 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 430 meters ENE of Ha-sha-t'ing Springs. In the direction of $129^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 380 meters from this marker is a hill in the territory of China. In the direction of $192^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 650 meters is another hill in the territory of China.

(35) From boundary marker No. 375, the boundary line runs straight in a northeast direction (53.2° true azimuth) for 2.87 kilometers, and then continues straight in a NNE direction (21.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 376 via Ha-sha-t'ing Well. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.14 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 376 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point (elevation 1084.0 meters) 3.5 meters NNE of the Ha-sha-t'ing Well. In the direction of $314^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 274 meters from this marker is a lone tree in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $257^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.48 kilometers is 1104.0-meter Meng-ken Hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(36) From boundary marker No. 376, the boundary line runs due north (0.0° true azimuth) for 2.41 kilometers, then runs straight NNW (353.4° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 377 via a 1068.0-meter rise. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.67 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 377 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 240 meters southwest ($236^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth) of the Hu-le-szu-t'ai-yin Spring. In the direction of $304^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.41 kilometers from this marker is Wo-pu-kun Hill triangulation point (elevation 1073.2 meters in the territory of Mongolia).

(37) From boundary marker No. 377, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (17.8° true azimuth) for a distance of 2.63 kilometers, and then follows a NNE direction to boundary marker No. 378 via the Ha-erh-te-lin Well. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.75 kilometers.

Boundary No. 378 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 4 meters NNE of the Ha-erh-te-lin Well. In the direction of $145^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 650 meters from this marker is a hill in the territory of China. In the direction of $110^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 690 meters is another hill in Chinese territory.

(38) From boundary marker No. 378, the boundary line runs in a roughly NNE direction, and passes the eastern side of Sai-jen-pu-cha-nai-hui-t'e Mountain to boundary marker No. 379. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 13.54 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 379 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of the Wu-lan-cha-pu Ula with an elevation of 1012.7 meters. In the direction of $99^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.99 kilometers from this marker is the Hu-she-ken Well in the territory of China. In the direction of $199^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.24 kilometers is 1029.0-meter Cha-kan-su-chin Hill in the territory of China.

(39) From boundary marker No. 379, the boundary line goes straight in a NNE direction (19.9° true azimuth) for 556 meters to the eastern edge of a main road, and then proceeds along the eastern edge of this main road in a NNE direction to boundary marker No. 380. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.54 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 380 is a solitary concrete post, located on the eastern edge of a main road which is on the southern slope of the Cha-kan-hu-shu Ridge. In the direction of $106^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.00 kilometers from this marker is the 1043.0-meter Hung-ken-ni Hill in Chinese territory.

(40) From boundary marker No. 380, the boundary line continues to follow the eastern edge of the above-mentioned main road in a roughly NNE direction to boundary marker No. 381. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.23 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 381 is a solitary concrete post, located on the eastern edge of the main road. In the direction of $305^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 19 meters from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 1045.6 meters) in the territory of Mongolia.

(41) From boundary marker No. 381, the boundary line continues to traverse along the eastern edge of the above-mentioned main road in a roughly northeasterly direction to boundary marker No. 382. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.25 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 382 is a solitary concrete post, located on the eastern edge of a main road north of the dry bed of the Cha-pu-ch'i-jen Gol (Ao-k'o-t'ao-erh-shan-ting Gol). In the direction of $84^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 290 meters from this marker is an earth mound in the territory of China. In the direction of $279^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 560 meters is the southern end of a cliff in the territory of Mongolia.

(42) From boundary marker No. 382, the boundary line continues to follow the eastern edge of the above-mentioned main road in a roughly northeasterly direction for a distance of 9.38 kilometers, then leaves the eastern edge of the main road, and proceeds northeastward to boundary marker No. 383. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.50 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 383 is a solitary concrete post, located on Pa-yen Mountain at an elevation of 1091.0(1093.2) meters. In the direction of $29^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 430 meters from this marker is Mao-te-t'ing-hua Hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(43) From boundary marker No. 383, the boundary line runs roughly northeastward to boundary marker No. 384. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.33 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 384 is a solitary concrete post, located on flat ground 1.10 kilometers southeast of Wu-ting-hua Mountain.

(44) From boundary marker No. 384, the boundary line runs in an ENE direction for a distance of 2.50 kilometers, and then runs straight in an ENE direction (85.9° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 385. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.46 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 385 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 1170 meters WNW ($278^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth) of a hill in the Ah-cha-pao-erh Mountains. In the direction of $111^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.81 kilometers from this marker is a buried rock point on a 1127.8-meter rise in the territory of Mongolia.

(45) From boundary marker No. 385, the boundary line extends southeastward along a straight line to boundary marker No. 386. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.23 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 386 is a post, located at a place 1410 meters SSW ($198^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth) of a buried rock point on the 1127.8-meter rise.

(46) From boundary marker No. 386, the boundary line runs roughly eastward down a mountain slope to the Pao-erh-o-le-ken-ni Well, and then runs in an ESE direction along a straight line for 7 meters to boundary marker No. 387. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.23 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 387 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 7 meters ESE ($98^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth) of the Pao-erh-o-le-ken-ni Well. In the direction of $323^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1145 meters from this marker is the Pao-erh-o-le-ken-ni Hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(47) From boundary marker No. 387, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (99.4° true azimuth) for 1.48 kilometers to a point where the elevation is 1044.0 meters, and then runs straight in an ESE direction (93.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 388. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.11 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 388 is a solitary concrete post, located at the northwestern side of the Sha-erh-pu-la-ken-hao-lai Gulch.

(48) From boundary marker No. 388, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (93.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 389. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.65 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 389 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point on Han-pin-ha-erh-te-le Mountain where the elevation is 1068.0(1067.6) meters. In the direction of $16^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 420 meters from this marker is a hill in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $74^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.26 kilometers is the Hung-t'e-kao-erh (Hung-t'e-kao-erh-ch'u-lu) rock at an elevation of 1022.6 meters on the boundary line.

(49) From boundary marker No. 389, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (85.0° true azimuth) for 1.52 kilometers, then runs straight northeastward (60.1° true azimuth) to the Hung-t'e-kao-erh (Hung-t'e-kao-erh-ch'u-lu) rock at an elevation of 1022.6 meters, and then proceeds straight southeastward for a distance of 27 meters to boundary marker No. 390. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.42 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 390 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 27 meters SE ($140^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth) of the Hung-t'e-kao-erh (Hung-t'e-kao-erh-ch'u-lu) rock at an elevation of 1022.6 meters.

Article 25

The segment of boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 18 in the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 107.31 kilometers. Along this segment of the boundary line, boundary markers Nos. 391 to 405. The details of the strike of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these boundary markers are as follows:

(1) From boundary marker No. 390 which is located at a point 27 meters SE of the Hung-t'e-kao-erh (Hung-t'e-kao-erh-ch'u-lu) rock at an elevation of 1022.6 meters, the boundary line runs straight in a SE direction (134.1° true azimuth) for 8.46 kilometers, then continues straight in a SE direction (134.2° true azimuth) for 3.33 kilometers, and continues in a straight line in a SE direction (144.7° true azimuth) for 1.05 kilometers to boundary marker No. 391. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.84 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 391 is a solitary concrete post, located on the Sha-erh-le-chi-t'ing-ta-la flat land. In the direction of $122^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.43 kilometers is a 1081.0-meter rise in the territory of Mongolia.

(2) From boundary marker No. 391, the boundary line runs straight in a SSE direction (165.3° true azimuth) for 0.29 kilometer, then proceeds straight in a SSE direction (152.5° true azimuth) for 1.60 kilometers, and then continues straight in a SE direction (147.7° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 392. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.17 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 392 is a solitary concrete post, located on the Sha-erh-le-chi-t'ing-ta-la flat land.

(3) From boundary marker No. 392, the boundary line runs straight in a roughly ESE direction for 5.36 kilometers, then extends straight in a SE direction (122.6° true azimuth) to 1185.7-meter Ao-tun-ch'u-lu Hill, and then continues 29 meters in a straight line in an ESE direction to boundary marker No. 393. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.38 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 393 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 29 meters ESE ($113^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth) of 1185.7-meter Ao-tun-ch'u-lu Hill. In the direction of $64^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.42 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1198.0 meters in the territory of Mongolia.

(4) From boundary marker No. 393, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (113.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 394. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.57 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 394 is a solitary concrete post, located on the ridge of the Mo-ho-jen-ha-erh Nuru. In the direction of $121^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 142 meters from this marker is a hill in the territory of China. In the direction of magnetic azimuth $283^{\circ}42'$ and at a distance of 164 meters is another hill in the territory of China.

(5) From boundary marker No. 394, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (101.8° true azimuth) to the Sha-erh-chia-le triangulation point at an elevation of 1319.7 meters, and then proceeds along a straight line southeastward for a distance of 5 meters to boundary marker No. 395. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.10 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 395 is a solitary concrete post, located at a place 5 meters southeast of the Sha-erh-chia-le triangulation point at an elevation of 1319.7 meters.

(6) From boundary marker No. 395, the boundary line runs straight southeastward (130.1° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 396. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.56 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 396 is a solitary concrete post, located on 1316.0-meter Shao-pu-k'o-erh (Sha-erh-chia-le-shao-pu-k'o-erh) Mountain. In the direction of $316^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.56

kilometers from this marker is the Sha-erh-chia-le triangulation point on the boundary line at an elevation of 1319.7 meters.

(7) From boundary marker No. 396, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (88.7° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 397. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.21 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 397 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 38 meters NE ($42^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth) of a rise on Te-lin Mountain. In the direction of $140^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 768 meters from this marker is a hump on a 1258.0-meter rise in the territory of China. In the direction of $38^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.83 kilometers is a mound on a 1254.1-meter rise in the territory of Mongolia.

(8) From boundary marker No. 397, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE (105.7° true azimuth) for 6.23 kilometers, and then proceeds in a roughly ESE direction to boundary marker No. 398. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.60 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 398 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of 1312.0(1324.4)-meter Ah-erh-ch'in Mountain. In the $57^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.48 kilometers from this marker is Shan-ting-shao-pu-kao-erh Hill in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $268^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.60 kilometers is the Sha-erh Well in Chinese territory.

(9) From boundary marker No. 398, the boundary line runs straight 1.90 kilometers in an ESE direction, and then runs straight in an ESE direction (110.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 399. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.64 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 399 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 400 meters SE ($160^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth) of the easternmost of the twin O-le-ken-ni Springs.

(10) From boundary marker No. 399, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (93.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 400. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.65 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 400 is a solitary concrete post, located on the 1221.0(1218.4)-meter Wen-to-erh-pao-erh Mountain. In the direction of $263^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.07 kilometers from this marker is Peng-ha-nai-pu-cha-mu barracks in Chinese territory. In the direction of $246^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.16 kilometers is the O-le-ken-i-ho-erh-mu barracks in the territory of China.

(11) From boundary post No. 400, the boundary line runs in a straight line in an ESE direction (94.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 401. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.14 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 401 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 170 meters NNW ($344^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth) of the T'ao-kao-t'ing Well.

(12) From boundary marker No. 401, the boundary line goes straight in an ESE direction (94.5° true azimuth), and passes a 1344.0-meter rise to boundary marker No. 402. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.76 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 402 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of 1315.0(1314.8)-meter Hei-lin-cha-kan Mountain (Kan-ch'in-cha-kan Mountain). In the direction of $301^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 540 meters from this marker is a lone white rock in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $172^{\circ}13'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.70 kilometers is the Hu-ho-te-le Mountain with an elevation of 1304.0 meters in the territory of China.

(13) From boundary marker No. 402, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (95.1° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 403. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.20 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 403 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point with an elevation of 1278.4 meters on the northeastern slope of 1281.0-meter Kan-cha-ch'u-lu-t'e-hua Mountain. In the direction of $31^{\circ}52'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 259 meters from this marker is a lone rock in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $332^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 712 meters is a lone rock in the territory of Mongolia.

(14) From boundary marker No. 403, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (95.1° true azimuth) for 500 meters, and then proceeds along the eastern slope of the Kan-cha-ch'u-lu-t'e-hua Mountain in a roughly SE direction to boundary marker No. 404. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.95 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 404 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small peak of T'a-lin-t'ao-pu-kao-erh Mountain.

(15) From boundary marker No. 404, the boundary line runs in a roughly ESE direction, passes a 1189.0-meter high point, descends the Pa-k'o-hsin-pao-erh flat ridge, and crosses the Ha-erh-kan-t'ing Gully. (Hao-jun-ti-yin-hung-hao-erh) mountain gully to boundary marker No. 405. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.54 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 405 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of 1224.8-meter Pa-yen-hu-shu Mountain. In the direction of $44^{\circ}50'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.85 kilometers from this marker is the Ah-erh-shan-ting Hudag in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $103^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.11 kilometers is Hua Hill in the territory of China.

Article 26

The segment of boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 19 in the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 99.69 kilometers long. Along this segment of the boundary line, boundary markers Nos. 406 to 428 are erected. The details of the strike of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these boundary markers are as follows:

(1) From boundary marker No. 405 which is located on top of 1224.8-meter Pa-yen-hu-shu Mountain, the boundary line runs straight northeastward (58.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 406. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.56 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 406 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of 1219.0[1119.0(1222.0)]-meter Wu-lan Hill. In the direction of $357^{\circ}50'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 460 meters from this marker is Ah-erh-shan-ting Well in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $124^{\circ}10'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.26 kilometers is the Hua Hill in the territory of China.

(2) From boundary marker No. 406, the boundary line runs straight northeastward (51.5° true azimuth) 1.19 kilometers to a point on the T'u-la-chia-t'e Mountain, then proceeds along a straight line in a NE direction (54.5° true azimuth), and passes the southeastern rim of the seasonal Hung-hai-yin-t'ui-jao-mu Lake and a lone tree to boundary marker No. 407. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.14 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 407 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of Mu-kai-t'e Hill (Ah-erh-mao-teng-ken-wu-lan Hill). In the direction of $234^{\circ}32'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 293 meters from this marker is a lone tree on the boundary line. In the direction of $65^{\circ}26'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 900 meters is Ah-erh Mountain in the territory of China.

(3) From boundary marker No. 407, the boundary line runs straight northeastward (45.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 408. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.04 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 408 is a solitary concrete post, located on a flat area of a slope 740 meters SW ($257^{\circ}56'$ magnetic azimuth) of Wu-lan-wen-to-erh Hill. In the direction of $155^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.20 kilometers from this marker is Ah-erh-mao-tun-wu-lan Hill in the territory of China.

(4) From boundary marker No. 408, the boundary line runs straight northeastward (44.4° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 409 via a 1366.0-meter rise. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.95 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 409 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of 1388.0-meter Po-erh-hen Hill. In the direction of $221^{\circ}04'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 710 meters from this marker is Ha-nan-ha-ta in the territory of China. In the direction of $33^{\circ}44'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.08 kilometers is a 1411.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(5) From boundary marker No. 409, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (47.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 410. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.28 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 410 is a solitary concrete post, located on flat land at an elevation of 1411.2 meters. In the direction of $285^{\circ}37'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 460 meters from this marker is a 1411.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(6) From boundary marker No. 410, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (76.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 411. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.30 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 411 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point with an elevation of 1437.0(1436.1) meters on the ridge of Ao-lun Hill (Pei-erh-ho-nu-ju-nai-ao-lun Hill). In the direction of $267^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.69 kilometers is a 1411.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(7) From boundary marker No. 411, the boundary line meanders along the mountain ridge in a roughly NE direction, and passes a 1428.0-meter peak to boundary marker No. 412. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.11 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 412 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of 1440.6-meter Sai-nai-o-hen Mountain. In the direction of $218^{\circ}43'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.38 kilometers from this marker is Ha-ju-le Hill in Chinese territory.

(8) From boundary marker No. 412, the boundary line runs along the mountain ridge in a roughly northerly direction, and passes a 1444.0-meter rise to a point on the ridge, for a total distance of 1.03 kilometers. The boundary line then continues to run along the mountain ridge first in an ENE and then in a NE direction to boundary marker No. 413. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.24 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 413 is a solitary concrete post, located on the Ming-ta-hua flat ridge. In the direction of $214^{\circ}09'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.96 kilometers from this marker O-hen-shan-ting Well in the territory of China. In the direction of $5^{\circ}44'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.87 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1506.0 meters on top of the Ha-sha-t'e Ula in the territory of Mongolia.

(9) From boundary marker No. 413, the boundary line runs roughly in a NNW direction for 1.19 kilometers to a point on a flat ridge, then extends in a northeasterly direction, and passes a point in a lowland at an elevation of 1415.0 meters, traveling a total distance of 1.69 kilometers to a point on the mountain ridge. From there, the boundary line runs roughly northward to boundary marker No. 414. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.27 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 414 is a solitary concrete post, located at the end of a ridge. In the direction of $296^{\circ}46'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.43 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1506.0 meters on top of the Ha-sha-t'e Ula in the territory of Mongolia.

(10) From boundary marker No. 414, the boundary line runs in a roughly ENE direction to boundary marker No. 415. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.60 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 415 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1440.7-meter rise.

(11) From boundary marker No. 415, the boundary line meanders along the mountain ridge in an ENE direction to boundary marker No. 416. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.81 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 416 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 1500.1-meter Wen-to-erh-ma-ni-t'e Ula. In the direction of $121^{\circ}56'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.01 kilometers from this marker is Cha-kan Hill in the territory of China.

(12) From boundary marker No. 416, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (88.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 417. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.60 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 417 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point at an elevation of 1381.0 meters on the Sha-erh-te-lei ridge. In the direction of $213^{\circ}04'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.35 kilometers from this marker is Cha-kan Hill in the territory of China. In the direction of $129^{\circ}21'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.08 kilometers is 1412.0-meter Wen-cho-k'o-ma-ni-t'e Peak in the territory of China.

(13) From boundary marker No. 417, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (52.5° true azimuth), and passes the Hang-kei-lei-k'o Spring to boundary marker No. 418. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.20 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 418 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 6 meters NE of the Hang-kei-le-k'o Spring. In the direction of $153^{\circ}21'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 165 meters from this marker is a mound in the territory of China. In the direction of $327^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.09 kilometers is 1474.0-meter Hang-kei-la-ken-ha-erh Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(14) From boundary marker No. 418, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (40.6° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 419. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.37 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 419 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of 1492.0[1488.0(1484.4)]-meter Wu-chu-erh-che-je-k'o-le Mountain. In the direction of $196^{\circ}31'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 850 meters from this post is the seasonal Che-je-k'o-le-t'ui-jao-mu Lake in the territory of China.

(15) From boundary marker No. 419, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (19.7° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 420. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.21 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 420 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of 1548.0-meter Pu-tun Mountain. In the direction of $21^{\circ}25'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 540 meters from this marker is a mound in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $222^{\circ}28'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.93 kilometers is a mound on the top of Che-je-k'o-le Peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(16) From boundary marker No. 420, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (99.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 421. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.34 kilometer.

Boundary marker No. 421 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1544.2-meter rise. In the direction of $33^{\circ}53'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 535 meters from this marker is a hill in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $7^{\circ}53'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 835 meters is another hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(17) From boundary marker No. 421, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (58.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 422. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.09 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 422 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1525.0-meter peak. In the direction of $267^{\circ}08'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.72 kilometers from this marker is a hill in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $209^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.93 kilometers is a 1519.0-meter rise in the territory of China.

(18) From boundary marker No. 422, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (50.2° true azimuth), and passes Ha-ta-t'e Mountain to boundary marker No. 423. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.30 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 423 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 600 meters northwest of a 1423.0-meter peak.

(19) From boundary marker No. 423, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (50.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 424. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.07 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 424 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of 1476.9-meter Huo-k'o-ning Mountain (Huo-k'o-ning-pao-erh Mountain). In the direction of $86^{\circ}59'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 437 meters from this marker is a mound on Pa-jun-o-le-szu Peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $28^{\circ}37'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.24 kilometers is a hump on Ch'u-lu-t'e Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(20) From boundary marker No. 424, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (58.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 425. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.48 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 425 is a solitary concrete post, located on a flat ridge 300 meters south ($182^{\circ}10'$ magnetic azimuth) of the Huo-k'o-ning Spring. In the direction of $100^{\circ}19'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.66 kilometers from this marker is a mound on 1535.0-meter Ah-pu-ta-erh-ch'u-lu-t'ing-wen-to-erh Mountain in Chinese territory.

(21) From boundary marker No. 425, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (41.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 426. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.10 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 426 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 180 meters NNW ($358^{\circ}09'$ magnetic azimuth) of the Mu-jui Well. In the direction of $30^{\circ}33'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 249 meters from this marker is a rock in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $245^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 860 meters is the 1485.0-meter peak of the T'e-k'o Ula in the territory of Mongolia.

(22) From boundary marker No. 426, the boundary line runs straight northeastward (42.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 427. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.43 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 427 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of 1537.0[1539.0(1544)]-meter Wu-lan Hill (Sha-chan-t'e). In the direction of $45^{\circ}46'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.10 kilometers from this marker is a small earth mound on the small Pa-chia-hu-je-t'e Mountain in the territory of China. In the direction of $291^{\circ}29'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.94 kilometers is a hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(23) From boundary marker No. 427, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (28.8° true azimuth), passing Hu-ya-k'o-t'e Mountain to boundary marker No. 428. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.20 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 428 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of 1574.0(1572.2)-meter La-ma-t'ing-tu-hsi Mountain. In the direction of $302^{\circ}27'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.76 kilometers from this marker is a hill in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $195^{\circ}27'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.30 kilometers is 1475.0-meter Chia-chin-cha-kan Hill in the territory of China.

Article 27

The segment of boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 20 in the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 149.84 kilometers long. Along this segment of the boundary line, boundary markers Nos. 429 to 449 are erected. The details of the strike of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these boundary markers are as follows:

(1) From boundary marker No. 428 which is located on the summit of 1574.0(1572.2)-meter La-ma-t'ing-tu-hsi Mountain, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (13.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 429. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.11 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 429 is a solitary concrete post, located on flat land 5.52 kilometers SSE of 1538.6-meter Hua Mountain.

(2) From boundary marker No. 429, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (3.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 430. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.40 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 430 is a solitary concrete post, located on flat land 2.50 kilometers ENE ($86^{\circ}17'$ magnetic azimuth) of 1538.6-meter Hua Mountain.

(3) From boundary marker No. 430, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (65.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 431. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.70 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 431 is a solitary concrete post, located on flat land (elevation, 1469.0 meters) 1.27 kilometers NNE of the 1524.4-meter Szu-mu-hei Peak.

(4) From boundary marker No. 431, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (72.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 432. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.88 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 432 is a solitary concrete post, located on 1567.1-meter Ya-kan Mountain. In the direction of $181^{\circ}43'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.85 kilometers from this marker is an earth mound on Ah-k'o-t'ing-cha-kan Mountain in Chinese territory.

(5) From boundary marker No. 432, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (67.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 433. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.92 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 433 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of Sen-chi-t'ing-tao-pu Hill. In the direction of $323^{\circ}52'$ magnetic azimuthal angle and at a distance of 1.40 kilometers from this marker is Hui-t'e-sen-chi-t'e-ch'u-lu rock in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $350^{\circ}40'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.65 kilometers is 1599.5-meter Sen-chi-t'ing-wen-to-erh Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(6) From boundary marker No. 433, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (111.9° true azimuth) to boundary post No. 434. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.11 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 434 is a solitary concrete post, located on a slope 130 meters north of a 1424.0-meter rise. In the direction of $99^{\circ}51'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.27 kilometers from this marker is 1463.2-meter Wu-lan Hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(7) From boundary marker No. 434, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (111.8° true azimuth) to the Hui-t'e-wen-to-erh Peak, and then continues straight in an ESE direction (118.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 435. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.19 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 435 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1461.0-meter peak. In the direction of $356^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.11 kilometers from this marker is the peak of the 1513.0 (1507.0)-meter Pa-yen-wo-erh-kun Ula in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $117^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.20 kilometers is a mound on the Cha-kan-te-le ridge in the territory of China.

(8) From boundary marker No. 435, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (97.8° true azimuth) to a 1442.0-meter peak, and then continues along a straight line eastward (90.6° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 436. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.50 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 436 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of 1446.0-meter Te-le-ha-ta Mountain. In the direction of 275°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 845 meters from this marker is a 1442.0-meter peak on the boundary line. In the direction of 149°02' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.83 kilometers is a hump on top of En-k'o-erh-pu-la-ken-hui-t'e Mountain in Chinese territory.

(9) From boundary marker No. 436, the boundary line descends the mountain slope in a roughly NE direction, and then proceeds eastward along the center-line of a small gully to boundary marker No. 437. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.35 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 437 is a solitary concrete post, located on the summit of 1510.5-meter Wu-lan-no-lo-k'o-t'e Mountain. In the direction of 121°26' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.97 kilometers from this marker is a 1491.0-meter rise in the territory of China. In the direction of 214°17' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.30 kilometers is a mound on En-k'o-erh-pu-la-ken-hui-t'e Mountain in the territory of China.

(10) From boundary marker No. 437, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (82.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 438. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.03 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 438 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1433.0-meter peak. In the direction of 221°40' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 480 meters from this marker is a pile of rocks in the territory of China. In the direction of 264°43' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.82 kilometers is a hill in the territory of China.

(11) From boundary marker No. 438, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (93.3° true azimuth), and then passes a 1344.0-meter peak to boundary marker No. 439. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 14.98 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 439 is a solitary concrete post, located at the crest of the 1336.0(1335.7)-meter Wu-ta-ken-te-le (Chun-pa-yen-me-te) Mountain. In the direction of 142°11' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.26 kilometers from this marker is the 1365.0-meter Pa-yen-men-te Hill in the territory of China. In the direction of 47°27' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.73 kilometers is a 1307.0-meter rise in the territory of Mongolia.

(12) From boundary marker No. 439, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (71.7° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 440. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.38 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 440 is a solitary concrete post, located on the northwestern slope of Cha-kan-ch'u-lu-t'e Mountain.

(13) From boundary marker No. 440, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (71.7° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 441. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.18 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 441 is a solitary concrete post, located on the western peak of 1290.0(1289.5)-meter Hao-le-pao Mountain (Pa-jun-hao-le-pao-wu-lan Mountain).

(14) From boundary marker No. 441, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (77.2° true azimuth), and then passes the eastern peak of the Hao-le-pao Mountain (Pa-jun-hao-le-pao-wu-lan Mountain) to boundary marker No. 442. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.83 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 442 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of the 1464.0(1462.2)-meter Pa-jun-mang-nu-erh Ula (Pa-jun-mao-k'o-nung Ula). In the direction of $135^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.21 kilometers from this marker is a 1303.0-meter rise in the territory of China. In the direction of $63^{\circ}28'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.22 kilometers is a 1421.0-meter rise in the territory of China.

(15) From boundary marker No. 442, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (47.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 443. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.69 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 443 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of the 1439.5-meter Chun-mang-nu-erh Ula (Chun-mao-k'o-nung Ula). In the direction of $180^{\circ}20'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 810 meters from this marker is a 1421.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(16) From boundary marker No. 443, the boundary line runs straight northeastward (46.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 444. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.30 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 444 is a solitary concrete post, located on 1292.4(1291.9)-meter T'a-hei-le-t'e Mountain.

(17) From boundary marker No. 444, the boundary line runs straight northeastward (43.0° true azimuth), crossing the Ah-erh-ku-erh-pan-pu-erh-chia-szu-t'ai (Ah-erh-ku-erh-pan-pu-erh-chia-szu-t'ai Nuru) Peak to boundary marker No. 445. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.53 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 445 is a solitary concrete post, located on the northwestern slope of northwestern peak of the Hao-le Mountain.

(18) From boundary marker No. 445, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (43.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 446. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.11 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 446 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 1280.2-meter Sui-ho-cha-kan Ula (T'u-mu-pen Ula).

(19) From boundary marker No. 446, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (63.0° true azimuth) for a distance of 6.19 kilometers to the western end of a mountain ridge, and then continues in a roughly NE direction, crossing a mountain peak to boundary marker No. 447. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.71 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 447 is a solitary concrete post, located on the northern slope of the Pu-ha-po-jen-o-ho Gulch (Pu-ha-po-jen Gulch).

(20) From boundary marker No. 447, the boundary line runs along the mountain slope in a roughly NNE direction to boundary marker No. 448. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.46 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 448 is a solitary concrete post, located at the end of the Hai-la-szu-t'ai Gulch. In the direction of $106^{\circ}33'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.56 kilometers from this marker is a lone rock in the territory of China. In the direction of $127^{\circ}50'$ magnetic azimuthal angle and at a distance of 2.72 kilometers is a 1175.6-meter peak in the territory of China.

(21) From boundary marker No. 448, the boundary line runs straight in a roughly NE direction for a distance of 0.23 kilometer to a point on the northern slope of the Hai-la-szu-t'ai gully, then proceeds east 3.80 kilometers along the northern slope in an ESE direction to a 1139.0-meter rise. From there, it turns from ESE to E, for a total distance of 2.06 kilometers to a point in a gully. It then runs in a NE direction up the mountain slope to boundary marker No. 449. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.48 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 449 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 1233.2(1232)-meter La-ma-hai-yin-ao-pao Ula (La-ch'in-wang-ta-te Ula).

Article 28

The segment of boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 21 in the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 178.14 kilometers long. Along this segment of the boundary line, boundary marker Nos. 450 to 485 are erected. The details of the strike of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these boundary markers are as follows:

(1) From boundary marker No. 449 which is located on the top of the 1233.2(1232)-meter La-ma-hai-yin-ao-pao Ula (La-ch'in-wang-ta-te Ula), the boundary line runs east and then turns ENE, passing the southern side of the 1143.0-meter Ch'in-ta-man-wen-to-erh Mountain to boundary marker No. 450. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.80 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 450 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 230 meters north of a 1018.0-meter peak. In the direction of $258^{\circ}47'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.10 kilometers from this marker is the 1143.0-meter Ch'in-ta-man-wen-to-erh Peak.

(2) From boundary marker No. 450, the boundary line runs in a NE direction, passing a mountain peak to boundary marker No. 451. This segment of the boundary line is 5.07 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 451 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of the Te-le-ha-t'e Mountain.

(3) From boundary marker No. 451, the boundary line runs 1.73 kilometers in a NNW direction to a small mountain peak, and then proceeds in a NE direction to boundary marker No. 452. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.27 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 452 is a solitary concrete post, located on the summit of the 980.1-meter Sha-erh-wen-to-erh Mountain.

(4) From boundary marker No. 452, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (49.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 453. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.42 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 453 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 9.5 meters north of the highest peak of Pi-ch'i-k'o-t'e Mountain. In the direction of $315^{\circ}40'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 220 meters from this marker is a 909.0-meter rise in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $60^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.37 kilometers is the Cha-hen-shao-yung rock cliff in the territory of China.

(5) From boundary marker No. 453, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (89.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 454. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.59 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 454 is a solitary concrete post, located on the Pi-ch'i-k'o-t'ing-chun-hao-lai flats with an elevation of 795.0 meters. In the direction of $300^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.97 kilometers from this marker is the Wu-chu-erh Mountain in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $49^{\circ}39'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.16 kilometers is the Cha-hen-shao-yung rock peak in the territory of China.

(6) From boundary marker No. 454, the boundary line runs straight in a NNW direction (353.3° true azimuth), passing through the crevice of a huge boulder to boundary marker No. 455. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.51 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 455 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 904.8-meter peak. In the direction of $143^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 186 meters from this marker is the Chun-shao-yung rock peak

in the territory of China. In the direction of $358^{\circ}11'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.98 kilometers is a triangulation point on a 1015.9-meter peak in the territory of China.

(7) From boundary marker No. 455, the boundary line runs northeastward down the mountain slope, passes through a big gulch, then climbs the mountain ridge to a small mountain, and runs in a roughly NNW direction to boundary marker No. 456. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.42 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 456 is a solitary concrete post, located in a saddle (elevation 957.7) 130 meters SW of the Wen-ni-k'o-t'e Mountain. In the direction of $208^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.35 kilometers from this marker is the Chun-shao-yung rock peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $121^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.00 kilometers is a 992.4-meter peak in the territory of China.

(8) From boundary marker No. 456, the boundary line runs straight in a NW direction (292.3° true azimuth) for a distance of 200 meters, then runs in a WNW direction to a point on a mountain ridge 300 meters south of a triangulation point (elevation 1015.9 meters), and then runs northwest to boundary marker No. 457. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.47 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 457 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of a small rocky mountain (elevation 1000.3 meters) 215 meters WSW of a triangulation point on a 1015.9-meter peak.

In the direction of $163^{\circ}57'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 170 meters from this marker is a huge boulder in the territory of China. In the direction of $338^{\circ}02'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.82 kilometers is the 986.9-meter Pa-jun-wu-lan Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(9) From boundary marker No. 457, the boundary line runs north for a distance of 75 meters, then follows a NE direction to a point on a mountain ridge 310 meters NE of this boundary marker, then proceeds 50 meters along a NE direction, then extends NNE to a gully. It then runs in a roughly NW direction to boundary marker No. 458. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.53 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 458 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 956.6-meter Tun-ta-wu-lan Mountain. In the direction of $168^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 880 meters from this marker is the Cha-kan-huo-t'o-lin-wen-to-erh Mountain in the territory of China. In the direction of $303^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.40 kilometers is the 895.7-meter Su-lei Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(10) From boundary marker No. 458, the boundary line runs in a roughly NW direction to boundary marker No. 459. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.69 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 459 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small mountain top (elevation 861.4 meters) 320 meters NW of the 895.7-meter Su-le Mountain. In the direction of $286^{\circ}59'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.07 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point on the 909.7(910.2)-meter Ao-hsi-ken Ula. In the direction of $88^{\circ}22'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.14 kilometers is the O-erh-teng Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(11) From boundary marker No. 459, the boundary line runs 1.07 kilometers in a roughly westerly direction, and then turns in a NNE direction to boundary marker No. 460. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.70 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 460 is a solitary concrete post, located on flat land (elevation 790.8 meters) 4.95 kilometers NE ($61^{\circ}55'$ magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point on the 909.7(910.2)-meter Ao-hsi-ken Ula. In the direction of $149^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.55 kilometers from this post is the O-erh-teng Mountain in the territory of China.

(12) From boundary marker No. 460, the boundary line runs NNE (9.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 461. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.60 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 461 is a solitary concrete post, located on flat land at an elevation of 776.0 meters. In the direction of $278^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 310 meters from this marker is a 779.2-meter rise in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $148^{\circ}52'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.04 kilometers is a 915.7-meter rise in the territory of China.

(13) From boundary marker No. 461, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (29.7° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 462. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.18 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 462 is a solitary concrete post, located on the Ah-erh-t'a-la (T'a-erh-kan-T'a-la) flatland at an elevation of 770.8 meters.

(14) From boundary marker No. 462, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (30.7° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 463. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.35 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 463 is a solitary concrete post, located on the Ah-erh-t'a-la (T'a-erh-kan-t'a-la) flat land at an elevation of 769.8 meters.

(15) From boundary marker No. 463, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (30.7° true azimuth) for a distance of 2.37 kilometers, and then proceeds first in a NE and then a NNE direction to boundary marker No. 464. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.45 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 464 is a solitary concrete post, located on the Ah-erh-t'a-la (T'a-erh-kan-t'a-la) flat land at an elevation of 779.0 meters.

(16) From boundary marker No. 464, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (36.0° true azimuth), passing a triangulation point at an elevation of 790.3 meters on a small ridge of the Ah-kei-t'ing-pao-erh Nuru to boundary marker No. 465. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.63 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 465 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 7.5 meters NE of a triangulation point (elevation, 790.3 meters) on a small ridge of the Ah-kei-t'ing-pao-erh Nuru.

(17) From boundary marker No. 465, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (42.9° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 466. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.82 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 466 is a solitary concrete post, located on the small Wu-lan-ao-erh-peng (T'a-lin-mang-ha) sandy hill. In the direction of $60^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.26 kilometers from this marker is a 795.9 rise in the territory of China. In the direction of $98^{\circ}17'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.70 kilometers is the Chao-k'o-sao-le-ao-erh-peng sandy hill in the territory of China.

(18) From boundary marker No. 466, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (13.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 467. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.00 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 467 is a solitary concrete post, located on a flat land at an elevation of 788.6 meters. In the direction of $81^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 845 meters from this marker is the 799.6-meter Su-ken-ao-erh-peng Mountain in the territory of China. In the direction of $351^{\circ}09'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.86 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 934.9 meters in the territory of Mongolia.

(19) From boundary marker No. 467, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (44.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 468. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.99 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 468 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point (elevation, 786.9 meters) on the southwest shore of the Kan-ch'i-hsiao Lake (Kan-ch'i-hsiao Nur). In the direction of $175^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 487 meters from this marker is the 799.6-meter Shu-ken-ao-erh-peng Mountain in the territory of China. In the direction of $6^{\circ}43'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.50 kilometers is the Ch'u-pu-la-ken-cha-kan Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(20) From boundary marker No. 468, the boundary line runs straight in a NE (44.8° true azimuth), and passes Kan-ch'i-hsiao Lake (Kan-ch'i-hsiao Nur) to boundary marker No. 469. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.16 kilometer.

Boundary marker No. 469 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point (elevation 789.8 meters) on the northeast shore of the Kan-ch'i-hsiao Lake (Kan-ch'i-hsiao Nur). In the direction of $189^{\circ}17'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 560 meters from this marker is the 799.6-meter Su-ken-ao-erh-peng Mountain in the territory of China. In the direction of $5^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.36 kilometers is the Ch'u-pu-la-ken-cha-kan Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(21) From boundary marker No. 469, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (44.8° true azimuthal angle) to boundary marker No. 470. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.02 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 470 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point at an elevation of 793.8 meters 1050 meters NE of the NE shore of Kan-ch'i-hsiao Lake (Kan-ch'i-hsiao Nur). In the direction of $218^{\circ}51'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.48 kilometers from this marker is the 799.6-meter Su-ken-ao-erh-peng Mountain in the territory of China. In the direction of $357^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.75 kilometers is the Ch'u-pu-la-ken-cha-kan Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(22) From boundary marker No. 470, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (66.7° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 471. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.03 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 471 is a solitary concrete post, located on the western shore of the Pao-jao-le-chin-cha-kan Nur. In the direction of $324^{\circ}49'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.76 kilometers from this marker is a 892.9-meter rise in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $92^{\circ}02'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.06 kilometers is the 886.9-meter Kan-ch'i-hu-t'u-ken Mountain in the territory of China.

(23) From boundary marker No. 471, the boundary line runs straight in NNE direction (83.1° true azimuth), passing through the Pao-jao-lei-chin-cha-kan Nur and the northern side of the highest peak of the 886.9-meter Kan-ch'i-hu-t'u-ken Mountain to boundary marker No. 472. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.00 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 472 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point at an elevation of 918.1 meters on the Pa-yen-hsi-je flat ridge. In the direction of $143^{\circ}57'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.47 kilometers from this post is the 934.2-meter Pa-yen-mao-tun-cha-kan Mountain in the territory of China. In the direction of $204^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.26 kilometers is the 923.5-meter Wen-to-erh-t'u-ha triangulation point in the territory of China.

(24) From boundary marker No. 472, the boundary line runs 0.25 kilometers in a roughly NNW direction, then proceeds in a NNE direction along the mountain ridge to a 922.8-meter peak, then extends northeastward through the Pao-erh Gulch, and then climbs the mountain slope in an ENE direction to boundary marker No. 473. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.37 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 473 is a solitary concrete post, located on the 941.6-meter Pu-tun-hu-shu Mountain. In the direction of $222^{\circ}14'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.97 kilometers from this marker is the 934.2-meter Pa-yen-mao-tun-cha-kan Mountain in the territory of China. In the direction of $271^{\circ}08'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.39 kilometers is the Pao-erh Nuru triangulation point at an elevation of 897.8 meters in the territory of Mongolia.

(25) From boundary marker No. 473, the boundary line runs down the mountain slope in a roughly NNE direction, cutting across the Ha-tan Ravine. It then climbs the ridge to the Wu-chu-erh Mountain. From there, it runs along the ridge in a roughly NE direction to boundary marker No. 474. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.43 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 474 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of the 944.5-meter Tun-ta-hua Mountain. In the direction of $245^{\circ}26'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.07 kilometers from this marker is the Wu-chu-erh Mountain on the boundary line. In the direction of $181^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.29 kilometers is the 1004.0-meter Ha-tan-kou-pa-jun-pu-tun Mountain.

(26) From boundary marker No. 474, the boundary line winds its way along the mountain ridge in a roughly ESE direction, passing a 977.6-meter peak to boundary marker No. 475. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.61 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 475 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of the Ha-mu-ha-k'o-t'ing-pu-tun Mountain (Chun-pao-jao-le-chi Ula). In the direction of $275^{\circ}07'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.14 kilometers from this boundary marker is a 977.6-meter peak on the boundary line. In the direction of $4^{\circ}49'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.94 kilometers is a 951.8-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(27) From boundary marker No. 475, boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (101.6° true azimuthal angle) to boundary marker No. 476. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.20 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 476 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of a small sand dune in the Ta-wa-cha-pu-yin-mang-ha Desert. In the direction of $186^{\circ}55'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 175 meters from this marker is the northern edge of a small desert in the territory of China.

In the direction of $20^{\circ}14'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.13 kilometers is the Su-le-se-erh-peng Mountain with an elevation of 1001.2 meters in the territory of Mongolia.

(28) From boundary marker No. 476, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (97.3° true azimuth), passing the northern edge of a small desert to boundary marker No. 477. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.85 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 477 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of the 952.5(952.9)-meter I-ho-ha-ta Mountain. In the direction of $256^{\circ}14'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.16 kilometers from this marker is the 989.8-meter Pa-chia-ha-ta-t'e Mountain in the territory of China. In the direction of $24^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.40 kilometers is a 972.8-meter peak on the ridge of the Sha-erh Nuru in the territory of Mongolia.

(29) From boundary marker No. 477, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (84.2° true azimuth) to boundary post No. 478. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.35 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 478 is a solitary concrete post, located on a dirt hill on the northwest perimeter of the Ha-la-t'ing-pao-jao-le-chi Desert (Pao-jao-le-chi-mang-ha). In the direction of $133^{\circ}40'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.07 kilometers from this marker is a 909.1-meter peak on the Pa-chia-ha-la-t'e Mountain ridge in the territory of China. In the direction of $247^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.61 kilometers is a 938.8-meter ridge of the I-ho-ha-la-t'e Mountain in the territory of China.

(30) From boundary marker No. 478, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (84.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 479. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.61 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 479 is a solitary concrete post, located on flat land 590 meters south of the I-ho-ai-le-yin-t'ui-erh Ruins, which in turn are located 590 meters north of the northern edge of the Ku-en-man-ha Desert. In the direction of $78^{\circ}29'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.54 kilometers from this marker is the Ho-pu-tun Mountain triangulation point at an elevation of 906.7(906.8) meters in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $221^{\circ}41'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.44 kilometers is the Shun-t'e triangulation point at an elevation of 913.6 meters in the territory of China.

(31) From boundary marker No. 479, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (92.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 480. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.73 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 480 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of the 967.8-meter Cha-kan Mountain. In the direction of $138^{\circ}20'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.13 kilometers from this marker is the 1003.7-meter Sha-erh-ha-pu-ch'i-lin-cha-kan Mountain in the territory of China. In the direction of $304^{\circ}16'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.08 kilometers is the 906.7(906.8)-meter Ho-pu-tun Mountain triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia.

(32) From boundary marker No. 480, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (11.4° true azimuth), crossing a mountain to boundary marker No. 481. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.14 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 481 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 918.5-meter Pa-chia-nu-ho-t'e Mountain. In the direction of $262^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 800 meters from this marker is the Tao-pu-t'e Mountain in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $260^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.60 kilometers is the 906.7(906.8)-meter Ho-pu-tun Mountain triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia.

(33) From boundary marker No. 481, the boundary line runs straight toward the northwest (329.0° true azimuth) for a distance of 1.40 kilometers to the top of the 908.0-meter T'a-erh-pa-chia-t'e-ao-jui peak, and then extends straight in a NNE direction (12.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 482. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.61 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 482 is a solitary concrete post, located on the highest point of the I-ho-nu-ho-t'e peak. In the direction of $150^{\circ}20'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.04 kilometers from this marker is the 913.5-meter Nu-ho-t'e-pao-erh-hu-su Mountain in the territory of China. In the direction of $259^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.63 kilometers is the 899.3-meter Pi-lu-t'e Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(34) From boundary marker No. 482, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (14.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 483. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.78 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 483 is a solitary concrete post, located on the flat peak of the 869.6-meter Hsi-je-t'e Ula. In the direction of $183^{\circ}20'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 910 meters from this marker is a 854.2-meter rise in Chinese territory. In the direction of $78^{\circ}53'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.32 kilometers is a 893.0-meter rise in Chinese territory.

(35) From boundary marker No. 483, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (34.6° true azimuth), passing the southeast side of the highest point of the 873.0-meter Ah-erh-t'u-la-chia Mountain (T'u-la-ken-wu-lan Mountain) to boundary marker No. 484. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.42 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 484 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 885.0(886.3)-meter T'u-la-chia-tao-pao-k'o (T'a-erh-pa-chia-t'e-hua) Mountain. In the direction of 120°02' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.43 kilometers from this marker is the K'o-erh-ch'u-lu rock in the territory of China. In the direction of 169°25' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.34 kilometers is a 893.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(36) From boundary marker No. 484, the boundary line runs straight in a NNW direction (342.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 485. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.34 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 485 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 940.6(938)-meter T'ao-ch'i-k'o-t'ing-wen-to-erh Mountain.

Article 29

The segment of boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 22 of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 213.46 kilometers long. Along this segment of the boundary line, boundary markers Nos. 486 to 523 are erected. The details of the strike of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these boundary markers are as follows:

(1) From boundary marker No. 485 which is located on the top of the 940.6(938)-meter T'ao-ch'i-k'o-t'ing-wen-to-erh Mountain, the boundary line runs in a roughly ENE direction, passing a 933.0-meter rise and crossing the Cha-kan-ch'u-lu-t'ing ravine to boundary marker No. 486. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.44 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 486 is a solitary concrete post, located on the flat summit of the Cha-kan-ch'u-lu-t'ing-t'a-k'o Mountain. In the direction of 182°03' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.22 kilometers from this marker is the 931.5-meter Pao-erh-t'ao-pao-k'o Mountain in Chinese territory.

(2) From boundary marker No. 486, the boundary line runs 0.52 kilometer in an ENE direction, and then proceeds along a flat ridge toward southeast to boundary marker No. 487. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.40 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 487 is a solitary concrete post, located on the Hung-hao-jen-te-pu-se-k'o flat ridge 1.24 kilometers southwest of the 950.8-meter Hung-hao-jen-t'ao-pao-k'o Mountain.

(3) From boundary marker No. 487, the boundary line runs northeast to the top of the 950.8-meter Hung-hao-jen-t'ao-pao-k'o Mountain, then proceeds along the mountain ridge east for a distance of 0.70 kilometers, then continues ENE for a distance of 0.90 kilometers to a point on a mountain slope, then runs toward the ESE for 2.30 kilometers. It then

runs NNE, crossing the Ha-tan gulch and climbs the mountain ridge to boundary marker No. 488. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.53 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 488 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the Ku-erh-pa-le-chin Mountain. In the direction of $102^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.10 kilometers from this marker is the 927.0-meter T'e-je-k'o-t'ing-chun-hua Mountain in Mongolian territory.

(4) From boundary marker No. 488, the boundary line runs along the mountain ridge ESE for a distance of 70 meters, and then runs roughly ESE, first over a small gully and then up the northern slope of a flat ridge to boundary marker No. 489. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.38 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 489 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 942.2-meter T'e-je-k'o-t'ing-tun-ta-hua Mountain.

(5) From boundary marker No. 489, the boundary line runs along the mountain ridge toward the SSE for a distance of 5 kilometers, then leaves the mountain ridge and proceeds roughly toward southeast to boundary marker No. 490. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.74 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 490 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 968.1(961.8)-meter Ao-ni-huo-t'o-le Mountain. In the direction of $102^{\circ}10'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.46 kilometers from this marker is the Ao-pao-t'e-ha-ta Mountain in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $213^{\circ}21'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.40 kilometers is the 1014.4-meter T'u-na-k'o-erh Mountain in the territory of China.

(6) From boundary marker No. 490, the boundary line runs straight toward the southeast (131.0° true azimuth) for a distance of 0.58 kilometer, and then proceeds roughly southeast to boundary marker No. 491. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.15 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 491 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 985.0(986.6)-meter Wu-erh-t'a-kou-yin-o-ho Peak (Wu-erh-t'a Mountain). In the direction of $257^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.36 kilometers from this marker is a 989.3-meter rise in Chinese territory. In the direction of $180^{\circ}56'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.89 kilometers is Ang-chia-erh triangulation point at an elevation of 916.7 meters in Chinese territory.

(7) From boundary marker No. 491, the boundary line follows the mountain ridge ENE for a distance of 4.70 kilometers to a point on the T'a-erh-kan-kou-o-ho Mountain (T'a-erh-kan Mountain), then leaves the mountain ridge, and then continues NNE crossing a small mountain gully to boundary marker No. 492. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.96 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 492 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 962.0-meter Hu-ho Ula. In the direction of $111^{\circ}14'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.19 kilometers from this marker is the 960.7-meter Chu-erh-hen-kou-o-ho Peak (Chu-erh-hen Mountain) on the boundary line.

(8) From boundary marker No. 492, the boundary line runs along the mountain ridge toward the northeast for a distance of 600 meters, then extends roughly ESE, crossing a mountain gully to the top of the 960.7-meter Chu-erh-hen-kou-o-ho peak (Chu-erh-hen Mountain). Then the boundary line meanders along the mountain ridge ENE, passing a 955.5-meter rise and a 978.2-meter Hu-ho-wen-to-erh peak to boundary marker No. 493. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.83 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 493 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 966.4(963.9)-meter Man-ta-ho-pu-la-ken-o-ho Peak (Man-ta-ho Mountain). In the direction of $238^{\circ}28'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 910 meters from this marker is the 978.2-meter Hu-ho-wen-to-erh peak on the boundary line.

(9) From the boundary marker No. 493, the boundary line runs along the mountain ridge first NNW and then NE to boundary marker No. 494. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.56 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 494 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 1000.5-meter Sha-erh-ni-k'o Ula. In the direction of $352^{\circ}49'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.54 kilometers from this marker is the Pao-erh-hu-su-ni-ah-erh-wu-chu-erh Mountain in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $46^{\circ}53'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.02 kilometers is a 988.4-meter rise in Mongolian territory.

(10) From boundary marker No. 494, the boundary line runs roughly NNW for a distance of 0.86 kilometer, then proceeds along the mountain ridge northeast to the southern peak of the Chun-hu-ho-wen-to-erh Mountain, and then continues along the mountain ridge roughly ESE then ENE to boundary marker No. 495. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.77 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 495 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 967.5-meter Ha-mu-ha-k'o-t'ing-wu-lan Ula. In the direction of $182^{\circ}10'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.50 kilometers from this marker is the 965.1-meter Cha-kan-wen-to-erh Mountain in Chinese territory. In the direction of $282^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.15 kilometers is a 988.4-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(11) From boundary marker No. 495, the boundary line runs along the mountain ridge NNW to the top of the Pi-ch'i-han-cha-kan Mountain, then proceeds along the mountain ridge ENE for a distance of 1.25 kilometers to a mountain, and then continues straight ESE (96.1° true azimuth) to

boundary marker No. 496. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.33 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 496 is a solitary concrete post, located on a concave slope 320 meters ENE (83°43' magnetic azimuth) of the top of the Ma-sen Nuru. In the direction of 156°22' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 300 meters from this marker is a small mountain top in the territory of China.

(12) From boundary marker No. 496, the boundary line runs roughly northeast to boundary marker No. 497. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.25 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 497 is a solitary concrete post, located at the highest point of the 934.0-meter Ha-ta-t'e Mountain. In the direction of 350°33' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 214 meters from this marker is a lone rock in Mongolian territory. In the direction of 105°55' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.21 kilometers is the 968.8-meter Wen-to-erh-wu-lan Mountain in Chinese territory.

(13) From boundary marker No. 497, the boundary line runs roughly northeast, crossing a small gully and then up along the ridge of the Mo-erh-ken-ch'u-lu-t'e Mountain until it reaches the peak. The boundary line then follows the mountain ridge roughly north to boundary marker No. 498. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.10 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 498 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the Ha-la-t'e Mountain. In the direction of 359°54' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 970 meters from this marker is the 967.2-meter Chu-erh-ho Mountain in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 161°32' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.67 kilometers is the 968.8-meter Wen-to-erh-wu-lan Mountain in the territory of China.

(14) From boundary marker No. 498, the boundary line runs first northeast and then NNE to the top of the 973.0-meter Kou-t'e Mountain, and then proceeds along the mountain ridge in a roughly NE direction for a distance of 0.60 kilometer to a point in a small gully. From there, the boundary line traverses the northern slope of this gully in a roughly ESE direction, crossing a larger gully and then continuing in a NE direction to boundary marker No. 499. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.60 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 499 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of Ao-pao Mountain. In the direction of 39°35' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.21 kilometers from this marker is the 1112.0-meter Hu-le-te Ula in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 332°48' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.29 kilometers is the 1062.1-meter Cha-kan Ula in the territory of Mongolia.

(15) From boundary marker No. 499, the boundary line follows the mountain ridge northeast for a distance of 0.30 kilometers to the top of a small hill. It then continues in a roughly NE direction, crossing the upper section of a ravine and passing the northern end of a mountain ridge and a saddle. From there it runs along a mountain ridge in a roughly NNE direction for a distance of 2.73 kilometers, and then proceeds toward the NE, passing a saddle to boundary marker No. 500. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.82 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 500 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of a small mountain 740 meters ESE of the 1112.0-meter Hu-le-te Ula. In the direction of $212^{\circ}25'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 500 meters from this marker is a small mountain top in Chinese territory. In the direction of $26^{\circ}10'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.97 kilometers is the 1089.7-meter Ah-ch'i-hao-le-pao Ula in the territory of Mongolia.

(16) From boundary marker No. 500, the boundary line runs in a roughly ENE direction, crossing a small hill northwest of a 942.8-meter rise to boundary marker No. 501. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.84 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 501 is a solitary concrete post, located at the end of the Sha-erh-t'ao-le-kai-yin-hu-shu ridge. In the direction of $16^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.47 kilometers from this marker is the 1017.5-meter Pao-jao-le-chin-wen-to-erh Mountain in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $269^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.46 kilometers is the 1112.0-meter Hu-le-te Ula in the territory of Mongolia.

(17) From boundary marker No. 501, the boundary line runs roughly NE and then ENE to boundary marker No. 502. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.50 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 502 is a solitary concrete post, located at the end of the Pao-jao-le-chin-hu-shu ridge. In the direction of $287^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.34 kilometers from this marker is the 1017.5-meter Pao-jao-le-chin-wen-to-erh Mountain in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $1^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.04 kilometers is the 1017.0-meter Su-mu-pu-erh Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(18) From boundary marker No. 502, the boundary line runs eastward for a distance of 0.26 kilometer, and then runs straight in an ESE direction for a distance of 1.05 kilometers to a point on the northern perimeter of the Te-te-pao-jao-le-chi Desert. Then it runs straight in an ESE direction (94.5° true azimuth) to the top of the 871.1-meter Cha-hen-t'ao-pao-k'o Mountain, and then extends straight in an ESE direction (102.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 503. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.05 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 503 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small hill 760 meters northwest of the highest peak of the Cha-kan-ch'u-lu-t'e Mountain. In the direction of $195^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.58 kilometers from this marker is the peak of the Sha-erh-tao-hsi Mountain in the territory of China. In the direction of $82^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.90 kilometers is the 965.3-meter Yuan-pu Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(19) From boundary marker No. 503, the boundary line runs straight southeast (130.5° true azimuth), passing through the highest peak of the Cha-kan-ch'u-lu-t'e Mountain to boundary marker No. 504. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.71 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 504 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 932.0-meter Sha-erh-en-k'o-erh Mountain (T'ao-shen Mountain). In the direction of $35^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.21 kilometers from this marker is the 965.3-meter Yuan-pu Mountain in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $152^{\circ}33'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.43 kilometers is the 905.5-meter T'ao-shen Mountain triangulation point in the territory of China.

(20) From boundary marker No. 504, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE (97.0° true azimuth) direction to boundary marker No. 505. The length of this segment of the boundary marker is 10.76 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 505 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 2 meters NNE of the O-je-mu-t'e triangulation point at an elevation of 845.5 meters. In the direction of $134^{\circ}09'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.15 kilometers from this marker is the 850.9-meter O-je-mu-t'ing-se-erh Mountain in the territory of China. In the direction of $321^{\circ}56'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.19 kilometers is the 918.5-meter Tun-ta-hao-le -pao Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(21) From boundary marker No. 505, the boundary line runs 0.36 kilometer in a NNE direction, and then runs in a NE direction (57.4° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 506. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.14 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 506 is a solitary concrete post, located on the T'a-lin-huo-po Mountain. In the direction of $77^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.53 kilometers from this marker is the 895.0-meter Chao-tao-pin-hua Mountain in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $297^{\circ}49'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.69 kilometers is the Chun-hao-le -pao Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(22) From boundary marker No. 506, the boundary line runs 1.06 kilometers in an ENE direction, and then in a roughly SE direction to boundary marker No. 507. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.11 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 507 is a solitary concrete post, located on flat land 1200 meters WNW of the 906.5-meter Su-le-hua Mountain. In the direction of $86^{\circ}04'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.91 kilometers from this marker is the 020.7-meter Ch'u-pu-la-ken Mountain in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $30^{\circ}51'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.30 kilometers is the 895.0-meter Chao-tao-pin-hua Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(23) From boundary marker No. 507, the boundary line runs roughly toward the ESE, and passes the northern slope of the Su-le-hua Mountain at an elevation of 906.5 meters, traversing a total of 2.25 kilometers to a mountain peak. The boundary line then runs along the mountain ridge first in a easterly direction and then in a southeasterly direction to boundary marker No. 508. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.14 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 508 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 942.0(945.6)-meter Cha-kan-tao-pao-k'o Mountain. In the direction of $140^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.53 kilometers from this marker is the 950.1-meter Sa-ch'in Mountain in the territory of China. In the direction of $36^{\circ}56'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.16 kilometers is the 934.7-meter Wu-erh-leng Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(24) From boundary marker No. 508, the boundary line runs in a roughly ENE direction for a distance of 1.66 kilometers, and then proceeds eastward along the mountain ridge to boundary marker No. 509, via the Tung-cha-kan Mountain. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.07 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 509 is a solitary concrete post, located on the ridge of the Wu-la-tzu-pa-erh-hu-shu Mountain. In the direction of $89^{\circ}21'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.48 kilometers from this post is the 1028.0-meter Ao-pao-cha-kan Mountain in the territory of China. In the direction of $196^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.02 kilometers is the 945.7-meter Weng-ho-le-ch'i-k'o Mountain in the territory of China.

(25) From boundary marker No. 509, the boundary line goes along the mountain ridge in a roughly NNW direction, crossing a point where the elevation is 1011.5 meters and a 964.7(969.8)-meter rise to boundary marker No. 510. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.24 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 510 is a solitary concrete post, located on a mountain ridge 111 meters NW of a 964.7(969.8)-meter rise on the ridge of the Ta-pu-ha-erh-ha-ma-erh Mountain. In the direction of $306^{\circ}39'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.15 kilometers from this marker is the 934.7-meter Wu-erh-leng Mountain in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction

of 115°03' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.72 kilometers is the 1017.3-meter Wen-to-erh-hun-te-lung Mountain in the territory of China.

(26) From boundary marker No. 510, the boundary line runs along the mountain ridge toward the NE for a distance of 0.90 kilometers, and then continues in a NE direction, crossing the Sha-erh-kou-t'ing ravine to boundary marker No. 511. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.10 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 511 is a solitary concrete post, located at the highest point of the 1040.8(1047.9)-meter Sha-po-yin-hai-erh Mountain (Sha-po-yin Ula). In the direction of 339°33' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.10 kilometers from this marker is the 1038.2-meter Hai-erh-chia-t'e Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(27) From boundary marker No. 511, the boundary line runs along the mountain ridge in a roughly NNW direction for a distance of 0.42 kilometer, then leaves the mountain ridge and proceeds first in an ENE and then an ESE direction to a small mountain peak. It then continues along the ridge in an ESE direction for 0.40 kilometers to another small mountain peak. From there, it runs straight in an ENE direction to a triangulation point at an elevation of 1094.2(1096.3) meters on the top of the Sha-po Ula, and turns ENE for a distance of 1 meter to boundary marker No. 512. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.75 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 512 is a solitary concrete post, located on a mountain ridge 1 meter ENE of a triangulation point [elevation 1094.2 (1096.3) meters], which is located 81 meters NNW of the highest point of the Sha-po Ula (Na-mu-chi-le Ula). In the direction of 59°25' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.80 kilometers from this marker is a 1000.0-meter rise in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 162°24' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.17 kilometers is the 1109.4-meter Kao-le-wen-to-erh Mountain in the territory of China.

(28) From boundary marker No. 512, the boundary line runs in a roughly ENE direction for 0.60 kilometer to the top of a small hill, then runs first in an ENE and then in an ESE direction to 1118.4-meter peak, then proceeds along the mountain ridge toward southeast for a distance of 0.75 kilometer to a saddle, and then runs southeast, crossing the northern slope of the mountain ridge to boundary marker No. 513. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.92 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 513 is a solitary concrete post, located at the highest peak [elevation 1125.0(1123.0) meters] of the T'a-erh-pa-chia-t'e-wen-to-erh Mountain. In the direction of 242°24' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.57 kilometers from this marker is the 1109.4-meter Kao-le-wen-to-erh Mountain in the territory of China. In the direction of 88°20' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.69 kilometers is the 1092.8-meter Wen-to-erh-wu-lan Ula.

(29) From boundary marker No. 513, the boundary line meanders along the mountain ridge in a roughly SSE direction to boundary marker No. 514 via a 1045.0-meter and a 1089.5-meter rise. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.29 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 514 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 1114.0-meter Na-jan Ula. In the direction of $211^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.80 kilometers from this marker is the Sha-erh-kou-t'e triangulation point at an elevation of 1147.4 meters in the territory of China. In the direction of $35^{\circ}26'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.46 kilometers is the 1092.8-meter Wen-to-erh-wu-lan Ula in the territory of Mongolia.

(30) From boundary No. 514, the boundary line runs roughly east for 0.76 kilometer to a point in the middle of the northern slopes of two small mountains, then proceeds along the mountain ridge in a roughly NE direction to the highest point of a 1109.3-meter rise, and then leaves the mountain ridge and proceeds in a NE direction, crossing a wash to the top of the Sha-erh-ao-jui Mountain. Continuing, the boundary line runs in a roughly ENE direction, passing the northern slope of a mountain ridge and a small mountain to a 1061.9-meter rise. From there, it runs toward northeast, crossing a mountain gulch and a small mountain to the center of the mountain gulch. Then the boundary line runs first in a NE and then in a SE direction to a mountain peak, and then traverses along the mountain ridge to boundary marker No. 515. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.03 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 515 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 1030.7-meter Chu-erh-ho Ula. In the direction of $80^{\circ}04'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.26 kilometers from this post is the Mai-han Mountain in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $31^{\circ}28'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.30 kilometers is the 1110.1-meter Ah-cha-t'e Ula in the territory of Mongolia.

(31) From boundary marker No. 515, the boundary line runs along the mountain ridge first in a NE and then in a SE direction for a distance of 2.04 kilometers to a small mountain. The boundary line then goes down the mountain slope in a SW direction for a distance of 0.43 kilometers to a point on the eastern slope of the small Hao-lei-pao Mountain, from where the boundary line runs southeast to boundary marker No. 516. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.46 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 516 is a solitary concrete post, located on flat land 70 meters east of the Wu-na-chia-tai-yin River. In the direction of $16^{\circ}03'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.83 kilometers from this marker is the Wu-lan Mountain in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $91^{\circ}35'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 8.27 kilometers is the 1084.1-meter Hai-ch'in Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(32) From boundary marker No. 516, the boundary line runs in a SE direction, passing the Wu-na-chia-tai-yin River to a small mountain. It then runs along the mountain ridge in a SSE direction to boundary marker No. 517. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.94 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 517 is a solitary concrete post, located on a mountain ridge 16 meters northeast of a depression on top of the 1089.0-meter Sa-le-hei-t'e Ula. In the direction of $174^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.80 kilometers from this marker is the 1039.6-meter Ha-pu-ch'i-lin-pu-tun Mountain in the territory of China. In the direction of $43^{\circ}43'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.52 kilometers is the 1025.2-meter O-mu-ken Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(33) From boundary marker No. 517, the boundary line meanders along the mountain ridge in an ENE direction, passing a 1076.4-meter peak and the Kung-po-ting Ula (Ha-erh-wen-to-erh Ula) triangulation point to boundary marker No. 518. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.65 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 518 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 1141.8(1142.7)-meter Pu-erh-se-k'o Ula, which in turn is located 960 meters ESE of the Kung-po-ting Ula (Ha-erh-wen-to-erh Ula) triangulation point. In the direction of $7^{\circ}21'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.25 kilometers from this marker is the 1084.1-meter Hai-ch'in Mountain in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $44^{\circ}43'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.99 kilometers is the 1082.9-meter Wu-na-chia-te Ula in the territory of Mongolia.

(34) From boundary marker No. 518, the boundary line meanders along the mountain ridge in a roughly ESE direction, passing a 1120.6-meter, a 1184.6(1185.4)-meter, and a 1207.8-meter peak to boundary marker No. 519. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.08 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 519 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of the Kun-cha-la-ken-o-ho Mountain. In the direction of $68^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.70 kilometers from this marker is the 1248.4-meter Kuo-jo-szu-t'e Ula in the territory of Mongolia.

(35) From boundary marker No. 519, the boundary line winds its way along the mountain ridge toward the SE, passing a 1185.9-meter peak, top of the 1149.3-meter Na-jen-ha-ma-erh Mountain and a 1100.9-meter peak to boundary marker No. 520. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.34 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 520 is a solitary concrete post, located on the 1125.0-meter Pao-erh-sha-erh-lei-chi-t'e Mountain. In the direction of $23^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.65 kilometers from this

marker is the 1116.0-meter Hei-la-kan-t'e Mountain in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 55°49' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.34 kilometers is the 1117.9-meter I-szu-t'ing-cha-kan Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(36) From boundary marker No. 520, the boundary line runs along the mountain ridge in a NE direction to boundary marker No. 521. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.01 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 521 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 1105.1-meter Heng-chia Mountain. In the direction of 54°25' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.00 kilometers from this marker is the 1099.8-meter Hu-jeng Mountain in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 355°55' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.53 kilometers is the 1116.0-meter Hei-la-kan-t'e Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(37) From boundary marker No. 521, the boundary line runs along the mountain ridge in a SE direction, and passes a 1071.4-meter peak to boundary marker No. 522. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.43 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 522 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 1097.7-meter Mo-ho-erh Mountain. In the direction of 3°45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.88 kilometers from this marker is the 1099.8-meter Hu-jeng Mountain in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 24°20' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.06 kilometers is the 1117.9-meter I-szu-t'ing-cha-kan Mountain in Mongolian territory.

(38) From boundary marker No. 522, the boundary line runs down the mountain ridge in a NE direction, then crosses a swamp, and then passes post No. (I) of the double marker No. 523 to the center of confluence of the Ah-erh-su-pa-ken River and the Pu-yen River. The center point is situated between the twin boundary posts. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.41 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 523 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are located on both sides of the center of confluence between the Ah-erh-su-pa-ken River and the Pu-yen River.

Post No. (I) is on the boundary line, located at a point 22.6 meters SW of the center of confluence of the Ah-erh-su-pa-ken River and the Pu-yen River. In the direction of 291°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.64 kilometers from this post is the 1117.9-meter I-szu-t'ing-cha-kan Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

Post No. (II) is on the boundary line, located 15.7 meters SE of the center of confluence of the Ah-erh-su-pa-ken River and the Pu-yen River. In the direction of 158°21' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.52 kilometers from this post is the 1087.8-meter Hua-hu-su Mountain in the territory of China.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II), the magnetic azimuth is $67^{\circ}14'$ and the distance is 25.6 meters.

Article 30

The segment of the boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 23 in the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 49.63 kilometers long. Along this segment of the boundary line, boundary markers Nos. 524 to 536 are erected. The details of the strike of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these boundary markers are as follows:

(1) From the center of the confluence of the Ah-erh-su-pa-ken River and the Pu-yen River and between the two No. 523 posts, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (109.1° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 524 via boundary post No. 523 (II). The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.81 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 524 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the T'u-lai-t'e Ula. In the direction of $348^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 550 meters from this marker is a mountain top in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $146^{\circ}21'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.72 kilometer is the peak of the I-erh-mo-k'o-t'e Mountain.

(2) From boundary marker No. 524, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (74.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 525. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.32 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 525 is a solitary concrete post, located at the highest point of the 1082.6-meter Cha-hen-hua Mountain. In the direction of $37^{\circ}10'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.78 kilometers from this marker is the Chun-hua Mountain in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $170^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.06 kilometers is the 1120.7-meter Ha-tan-hu-shu Mountain in the territory of China.

(3) From boundary marker No. 525, the boundary line runs straight in an ESE direction (93.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 526. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.61 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 526 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 1202.2-meter Pao-erh-wen-to-erh Mountain. In the direction of $325^{\circ}14'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.45 kilometers from this marker is the Chun-hua Mountain in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $192^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.12 kilometers is the 1263.1-meter O-pen-t'ing Hill in the territory of China.

(4) From boundary marker No. 526, the boundary line winds its way along the mountain ridge in a roughly SE direction to boundary marker No. 527 via a 1159.2-meter rise. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.54 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 527 is a solitary concrete post, located on a ridge 100 meters north of the peak of the 1254.7-meter Tun-ta Nuru. In the direction of 127°27' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.97 kilometers from this marker is the 1322.9-meter Ha-pu-t'e-kai Mountain in the territory of China. In the direction of 229°07' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.71 kilometers is the 1263.1-meter O-pen-t'ing Hill in the territory of China.

(5) From boundary marker No. 527, the boundary line runs along the mountain ridge in a roughly ENE direction to boundary marker No. 528 via a triangulation point on the Ha-erh-ya-ma-t'e Mountain at an elevation of 1318.4(1309.5) meters. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.49 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 528 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 4 meters east of a triangulation point on the Ha-erh-ya-ma-t'e Mountain at an elevation of 1318.4(1309.5) meters. In the direction of 57°14' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.72 kilometers from this marker is the Ha-erh-nu-erh Ula in Mongolian territory. In the direction of 180°41' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.07 kilometers is the 1322.9-meter Ha-pu-t'e-kai Mountain in Chinese territory.

(6) From boundary marker No. 528, the boundary line runs 0.55 kilometer in a roughly ENE direction to a small hill. From there, it descends the mountain slope in a roughly ENE direction, crossing the Ko-t'e River and then climbs the mountain slope to boundary marker No. 529. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.61 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 529 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of a rocky peak west of the summit of the 1319.6-meter Ah-ch'i-ha-ta-t'e Mountain. In the direction of 306°22' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.42 kilometer from this marker is the Ha-erh-nu-erh Ula in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 183°16' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.34 kilometers is the 1433.0-meter Mao-jih-t'e Mountain in the territory of China.

(7) From boundary marker No. 529, the boundary line runs in a roughly ESE direction to boundary marker No. 530 along a watershed, with the Ko-t'e River on one side and the Chia-le-ta-szu-t'ai-yin River on the other. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.17 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 530 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 1395(1400.1)-meter Hua-t'ing Hill. In the direction of 254°05' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 630 meters from this marker is a mountain top in the territory of China. In the direction of 210°11' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.62 kilometers is the 1433.0-meter Mao-jih-t'e Mountain in the territory of China.

(8) From boundary marker No. 530, the boundary line runs to a 1267.4-meter rise in a roughly SSE direction along a watershed with the Ko-t'e River on one side and the Chia-le-ta-szu-t'ai-yin River on the other. It then proceeds first in a SSE and then in a SSW direction to boundary marker No. 531. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.64 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 531 is a solitary concrete post, located on the ridge of the Ha-tan-hu-t'u-ken-ao-jui Mountain 290 meters ESE of a buried rock at an elevation of 1424.6 meters. In the direction of $170^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.16 kilometers from this marker is the Pa-jun-ch'ing-k'o-le-t'ai triangulation point at an elevation of 1460.8 meters in Chinese territory. In the direction of $102^{\circ}50'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.30 kilometers is the Chun-ch'ing-k'o-le-t'ai triangulation point at an elevation of 1465.5 meters in the territory of China.

(9) From boundary marker No. 531, the boundary line winds its way toward the NE along a watershed with the Su-erh-hun River on one side and the Chia-le-ta-szu-t'ai-yin River on the other, passing a 1381.5-meter, a 1338.4-meter and a 1372.4-meter rise to boundary marker No. 532. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.63 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 532 is a solitary concrete post, located on the ridge of the Cha-kan Tapan at an elevation of 1405.7 meters. In the direction of $157^{\circ}20'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.35 kilometers from this marker is the Chun-ch'ing-k'o-le-t'ai triangulation point at an elevation of 1465.5 meters in Chinese territory. In the direction of $208^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.80 kilometers is the Pa-jun-ch'ing-k'o-le-t'ai triangulation point at an elevation of 1460.8 meters in the territory of China.

(10) From boundary marker No. 532, the boundary line winds its way toward the NE along a watershed with the Su-erh-hun River on one side and the Chia-le-ta-szu-t'ai-yin River on the other, passing a 1301.6-meter rise, a 1308.9-meter rise, and the 1375.5(1377)-meter Ha-le-chin-ao-jui-yin Hill (Mao-tun-cha-ming-cha-kan-ta-pan Hill) to boundary marker No. 533. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.54 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 533 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 1416.8-meter Ha-le-chin Nuru (Ha-le-chin Ula). In the direction of $207^{\circ}21'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 8.45 kilometers from this marker is the Chun-ch'ing-k'o-le-t'ai triangulation point at an elevation of 1465.5 meters in the territory of China. In the direction of $256^{\circ}05'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 10.71 kilometers is the 1395.6-meter Hua-t'ing Hill on the boundary line.

(11) From boundary marker No. 533, the boundary line runs first NNE and then NNW along the watershed with the Wu-erh-hun River on one side and the Chia-le-ta-szu-t'ai-yin River on the other to boundary marker No. 534. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.65 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 534 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 1492.4-meter Ha-le-chin-ao-jui Mountain (Pa-yen-ho-erh Ula). In the direction of $112^{\circ}20'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 8.16 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 1504.4 meters) on the top of the Pao-k'o-ta Mountain (So-yueh-erh-chi Ula) in the territory of China. In the direction of $243^{\circ}26'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 12.60 kilometers is the 1395.6-meter Hua-t'ing Hill on the boundary line.

(12) From boundary marker No. 534, the boundary line runs along the watershed with the Wu-erh-hun River on one side and the Pu-jen-kao-lin-pa-jun-sa-la River on the other, first in a SE direction to a 1376.8-meter rise, and then in an ESE direction to boundary marker No. 535. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.77 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 535 is a solitary concrete post, located on a mountain ridge at an elevation of 1319.8 meters. In the direction of $117^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.40 kilometers from this post is the Ah-erh-su-yin Hill (So-yueh-erh-chi-wu-la-pa-jun-hao-erh-mao Hill) on the boundary line. In the direction of $137^{\circ}28'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.20 kilometers is the Pa-chia-pao-k'o-ta Ula with an elevation of 1414.5 meters in the territory of China.

(13) From boundary marker No. 535, the boundary line runs along a watershed with the Wu-erh-hun River on one side, and the Pu-jen-kao-lin-pa-jun-sa-la River and the Pu-jen-kao-lin-tun-te-sa-la River on the other, first in an ESE direction to the Ah-erh-su-yin Hill (So-yueh-erh-chi-wu-la-pa-jun-hao-erh-mao Hill), then in an easterly direction to the edge of the flat summit of the Pao-k'o-ta Mountain (So-yueh-erh-chi Ula), then along a straight line to a point 10 meters north of a fire watch tower in Chinese territory. Then along a straight line to a hill, and then along a straight line northward for a distance of 2 meters to boundary marker No. 536. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.85 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 536 is a solitary concrete post, located on the north side of a hump on the summit of the 1502.5(1503.0)-meter Pao-k'o-ta Mountain (So-yueh-erh-chi Ula). In the direction of $301^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 15 meters from this marker is a triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $212^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 17.2 meters is a fire watch tower in the territory of China. In the direction of $177^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 38.7 meters is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1504.4 meters in the territory of China.

Article 31

The segment of boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 24 in the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 42.56 kilometers long. Along this segment of the boundary line, boundary markers Nos. 537 to 551 are erected. The details of the strike of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these boundary markers are as follows:

(1) From boundary marker No. 536 which is located on top of the 1502.5(1503.0)-meter Pao-k'o-ta Mountain (So-yueh-erh-chi Ula), the boundary line runs roughly in a westerly direction for a distance of 59 meters, then leaves the mountain peak, and then runs northward down along the mountain ridge at the west side of a cliff crevice, passing through a saddle at an elevation of 1356.2 meters to a small mountain top. From there, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (16.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 537. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.90 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 537 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 2.6 meters north of the center of a main road at an elevation of 1242.3 meters. In the direction of $99^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 20.9 meters from this marker is a birch tree marked with a cross in the territory of China. In the direction of $262^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 38.2 meters is an exposed rock marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia.

(2) From boundary marker No. 537, the boundary line runs straight in a NNW direction (357.7° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 538. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.80 kilometer.

Boundary marker No. 538 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 2.56 meters south of the center of a road on the northern slope of the Hui-t'e-cha-la-chia Ravine at an elevation of 1244.6 meters. In the direction of $172^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 130.9 meters from this marker is an exposed rock marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $88^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 770 meters is the Cha-kan-hsi-je Tapan Hill in the territory of China.

(3) From boundary marker No. 538, the boundary line runs straight toward the northeast ($37^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth) for 420 meters, then continues straight ($83^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth) for 160 meters, then follows a main road in an ENE direction to a fork in this road, from where it takes the eastern fork of the road to boundary marker No. 539. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.37 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 539 is a solitary concrete post, located at the center of a bend of a main road at an elevation of 1290.0 meters. The center of the road bend is located 2.47 kilometers northwest of a buried

rock (elevation 1302.3 meters) on the Cha-kan-hsi-je Mountain. In the direction of $314^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 101 meters from this marker is the junction of two roads in the territory of China. In the direction of $267^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 130 meters is the intersection between a road and a ditch in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $137^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 142 meters is a forestry station in the territory of China.

(4) From boundary marker No. 539, the boundary line runs straight in a NW direction (309.1° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 540. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.17 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 540 is a solitary concrete post, located on a swamp at an elevation of 1278.0 meters. In the direction of $262^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 140 meters from this marker is an exposed rock marker with a cross in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $90^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 344 meters is a birch tree marked with a cross in the territory of China.

(5) From boundary marker No. 540, the boundary line runs in a roughly NNW direction, passing a swamp to the source of a river. From there, the boundary line runs down along the river to a point between the twin posts of marker No. 541, the center of confluence between this river and the Second Pu-jen-ta-pan-sa-la River (Pu-jen-kao-lin-chun-sa-la). The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.11 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 541 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number located on both sides of the center of confluence between an unnamed river and the Second Pu-jen-t'a-pan-sa-la River.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, located on the north bank of the unnamed river and on the west bank of the Second Pu-jen-t'a-pan-sa-la River (Pu-jen-kao-lin-chun-sa-la), 10 meters from the center of confluence of these two rivers. In the direction of $23^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 43 meters from this marker is a piece of exposed rock marked with a cross in the territory of China.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of China, located on the eastern bank of the Second Pu-jen-t'a-pan-sa-la River (Pu-jen-kao-lin-chun-sa-la), 10 meters from the center of confluence of these two rivers. In the direction of $264^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 106 meters from this marker is an old tree by the side of a ditch in the territory of Mongolia.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the distance is 20 meters.

(6) From the center of confluence between the nameless river and the Second Pu-jen-t'a-pan-sa-la River (Pu-jen-kao-lin-chun-sa-la) between the twin posts of marker No. 541, the boundary line runs down along the

Second Pu-jen-t'a-pan-sa-la River (Pu-jen-kao-lin-chun-sa-la) to the center of an intersection where this river meets a main road. Then the boundary line leaves this river, and proceeds along the above-mentioned main road toward northeast to the center of the main road between the twin posts of marker No. 542. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.52 kilometer.

Boundary marker No. 542 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are located on both sides of the above-mentioned main road northeast of a point where the main road crosses the Second Pu-jen-t'a-pan-sa-la River (Pu-jen-kao-lin-chun-sa-la).

Post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, located on the east bank of the Second Pu-jen-t'a-pan-sa-la River (Pu-jen-kao-lin-chun-sa-la), on the north side of the main road, and 10 meters from the center of the main road. In the direction of $250^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 150 meters from this marker is an exposed rock marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of China, located on the east bank of the Second Pu-jen-t'a-pan-sa-la River (Pu-jen-kao-lin-chun-sa-la), the south side of the main road, and 10 meters from the center of the main road. In the direction of $153^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 456 meters from this post is an exposed rock marked with a cross in the territory of China.

The distance between post No. (I) and post No. (II) is 20 meters.

(7) From the center of the main road between the double posts of marker No. 542, the boundary line winds its way along the above-mentioned main road in a roughly NE direction to the center of the road 2.6 meters south of boundary marker No. 543. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.30 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 543 is a solitary concrete post in the territory of Mongolia, located at a point 14.2 meters WSW of the intersection between a main road and the First Pu-jen-t'a-pan-sa-la River (Pu-jen Gol), and 2.6 meters north of the center of the main road. In the direction of $54^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 190 meters from this marker is a birch tree marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $211^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 218 meters is an exposed rock marked with a cross in the territory of China.

(8) From the center of the main road 2.6 meters south of boundary marker No. 543, the boundary line follows the above-mentioned main road, first in an ENE direction until it cuts cross the First Pu-jen-t'a-pan-sa-la River (Pu-jen Gol), then in a roughly SE and then in a northerly direction to boundary post No. 544. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.11 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 544 is a solitary concrete post, located at the center of the curve of a main road at an elevation of 1223.2 meters. In the direction of $158^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.85 kilometers from this post is the 1366.8-meter Cha-kan Hill in the territory of China. In the direction of $74^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.35 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1321.9 meters in the territory of China.

(9) From boundary marker No. 544, the boundary line follows the above-mentioned main road first in a WNW direction, then in a NNW direction, and then in a NNE direction to the center of the road between the twin posts of marker No. 545. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.37 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 545 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are located on both sides of the main road southeast of a point where the main road reaches the south bank of the Nu-mu-erh-ken Gol.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, located at the south side of the main road which is in turn located southeast of a point where the main road meets the south bank of the Nu-mu-erh-ken Gol, and 3 meters from the center of the main road.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of China, located at the north side of the main road which in turn is located southeast of a point where the main road meets the south bank of the Nu-mu-erh-ken Gol, and 3 meters from the center of the main road.

In the direction of $297^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 700 meters from the center of the main road between posts No. (I) and No. (II) is the 1188.0-meter Nu-mu-erh-ken Hill on the boundary line. In the direction of $185^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.48 kilometers from the same center is the 1198.7-meter T'e-erh-ken Hill in the territory of China.

The distance between posts No. (I) and No. (II) is 6 meters.

(10) From the center of the main road between the two marker No. 545 boundary posts, the boundary line follows the above-mentioned main road in a NNW direction to the Nu-mu-erh-ken Gol, then proceeds along this main road on a small island in this river to the west end of the island, and then runs straight in a NW direction ($291^{\circ}08'$ true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 546. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.34 kilometer.

Boundary marker No. 546 is a solitary concrete post, located in a swamp at an elevation of 1063.0 meters. In the direction of $79^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 304 meters from this post is a fire

station building in the territory of China. In the direction of $294^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 400 meters is a 1188.0-meter Nu-mu-erh-ken Hill on the boundary line.

(11) From boundary marker No. 546, the boundary line runs straight in a WNW direction (291.7° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 547. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.40 kilometer.

Boundary marker No. 547 is a solitary concrete post, located on the 1188.0-meter Nu-mu-erh-ken Hill. In the direction of $204^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 590 meters from this marker is a place in Mongolia where the Nu-mu-erh-ken Gol meets the Pai-ch'in Gol. In the direction of $177^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.77 kilometers is the 1198.7-meter T'e-erh-ken Hill in the territory of China.

(12) From boundary marker No. 547, the boundary line runs straight in a WNW direction (290.8° true azimuth), passing post No. (I) of the double posts of marker No. 548 to the center of the channel of the Hu-lai Gol (K'o-erh-ch'in Gol) between the two twin posts. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.83 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 548 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are located on the banks of the Hu-lai Gol (K'o-erh-ch'in Gol).

Post No. (I) is on the boundary line, located on the east bank of the Hu-lai Gol (K'o-erh-ch'in Gol), 5.5 meters from the center of the river channel. In the direction of $330^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 640 meters from this post is a birch tree marked with a cross in the territory of China.

Post No. (II) is on the boundary line, located on the west bank of the Hu-lai Gol (K'o-erh-ch'in Gol), 59 meters from the center of the river channel. In the direction of $147^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 83 meters from this post is a birch tree marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia.

The distance between post No. (I) and post No. (II) is 64.5 meters.

(13) From the center of the channel of the Hu-lai Gol (K'o-erh-ch'in Gol) between the two posts of marker No. 548, the boundary line runs straight in a WNW direction (290.8° true azimuth), passing boundary marker No. 548(II) to boundary marker No. 549. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.81 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 549 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1232.9-meter rise. In the direction of $39^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 113 meters from this marker is a birch tree marked with a cross in the territory of China.

(14) From boundary marker No. 549, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (345.6° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 550. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.20 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 550 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1280.4-meter rise. In the direction of $352^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 53.5 meters from this marker is an exposed rock marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $122^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 65.4 meters is a pit in the territory of China.

(15) From boundary marker No. 550, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (39.4° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 551. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.33 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 551 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 1228.6-meter rise. In the direction of $309^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.5 meters from this marker is a birch tree marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $175^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 9 meters is a birch tree marked with a cross in the territory of China.

Article 32

The segment of boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 25 in the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 340.34 kilometers long. Along this segment of the boundary line, boundary markers Nos. 552 to No. 588 are erected. The details of the strike of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these boundary markers are as follows:

(1) From boundary marker No. 551 which is located on the 1228.6-meter rise, the boundary line runs down along the mountain ridge in a roughly NNW direction for 392 meters, and then continues to descend the west slope of the ridge to boundary marker No. 552. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.04 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 552 is a solitary concrete post, located at a place (elevation 1150.0 meters) 15 meters SSE of the center of the confluence of a small stream and the Sha-erh-ao-jui-yin-pa-jun Gol. In the direction of $328^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 84.6 meters from this marker is an exposed rock marked with a cross in the territory of China. In the direction of $221^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 91 meters is an exposed rock marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia.

(2) From boundary marker No. 552, the boundary line runs in a roughly NNW direction for 15 meters to the above-mentioned center of confluence of two rivers, then runs upstream along the Sha-erh-ao-jui-yin-pa-jun Gol to its source, and then continues in a roughly NNW direction for a distance of 150 meters to boundary marker No. 553. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.31 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 553 is a solitary concrete post, located in a marsh (elevation 1223.0 meters) 3.01 kilometers WSW of the 1334.5-meter Sha-erh-ao-jui Mountain.

(3) From boundary marker No. 553, the boundary line runs roughly toward the northwest to a 1236.8-meter rise and then proceeds down to the northwest along the ridge of the Tun-ta-ha-ma-erh Mountain, passing post No. (I) of the twin posts of marker No. 554 to the center of confluence between the Na-jen River and the small Na-jen-cha-la-ken-kao-erh-hei stream and between the two No. 554 posts. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.88 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 554 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are located on the banks of the Na-jen River.

Post No. (I) is on the boundary line, located on the south bank of the Na-jen River, 54 meters from the turning point of the boundary line at the center of the place where the Na-jen River meets the small Na-jen-cha-la-ken-kao-erh-hei stream. In the direction of $61^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 260 meters from this post is a rock marked with a cross in the territory of China.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of Mongolia, located on the north bank of the Na-jen River, the west bank of the small Na-jen-cha-la-ken-kao-erh-hei stream, and 2.5 meters from the center of the small stream. In the direction of $246^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.72 kilometers from this post is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1213.2 meters in the territory of Mongolia.

The distance between post No. (I) and No. (II) is 120.3 meters.

(4) From the center of confluence between the Na-jen River and the small Na-jen-cha-la-ken-kao-erh-hei Stream located between the two posts of No. 554, the boundary line runs along the Na-jen-cha-la-ken-kao-erh-hei Stream and a mountain ravine first in a NE and then in a NNW direction to a saddle between a 1203.1-meter peak and the Hun-te-lung Mountain. The boundary line then runs roughly in a NE direction, crossing the northwest slope of the Hun-te-lung Mountain and a mountain ridge to boundary marker No. 555. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.15 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 555 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point on the northeast slope of a ridge at an elevation of 1162.9 meters northwest of the Hun-te-lung Mountain. In the direction of $294^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 344 meters from this marker is a lone tree marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $42^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.05 kilometers is a 1326.3-meter rise in Chinese territory.

(5) From boundary marker No. 555, the boundary line runs in a NNW direction (341.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 556. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.12 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 556 is a solitary concrete post with a base, located on the top of the 1200.2-meter Ah-mu-erh-t'e Ula. In the direction of $108^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 49 meters from this marker is an exposed rock marked with a cross in the territory of China. In the direction of $307^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.62 kilometers is a 1153.0-meter rise in the territory of Mongolia.

(6) From boundary marker No. 556, the boundary line runs straight in a NNW direction (336.7° true azimuth), crossing the T'u-la-t'e-kao-lin-pa-jun-sa-la River and the T'u-la-t'e River to boundary marker No. 557. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.62 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 557 is a solitary concrete post with a base, located on top of the 1289.1-meter Na-chia-t'e Mountain. In the direction of $254^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 44 meters from this marker is an exposed rock marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $45^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.29 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1401.8 meters on the Man-t'e Ula in Chinese territory.

(7) From boundary marker No. 557, the boundary line runs straight (323.1° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 558. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.01 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 558 is a solitary concrete post with a base, located on the top of the 1258.1-meter Ha-te-t'e Ula. In the direction of $125^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.92 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1401.8 meters on the Man-t'e Ula in the territory of China. In the direction of $223^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.97 kilometers is a 1252.1-meter-high triangulation point on top of the Pi-ch'i-k'o-t'e Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(8) From boundary marker No. 558, the boundary line runs straight in a NNW direction (349.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 559. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.81 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 559 is a solitary concrete post mounted on a base, located on the south bank of the Hu-te-jen River (Hu-chi-erh-t'ing Gol) at an elevation of 956.0 meters, 1.20 kilometers NE of the 1174.8-meter O-mu-le Ula. In the direction of $261^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 385 meters from this marker is an exposed rock marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $331^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.00 kilometers is a 1073.8-meter peak in the territory of China.

(9) From boundary marker No. 559, the boundary line runs straight in a NNW direction (349.3° true azimuth) for a distance of 283 meters to the center of the channel of the Hu-te-jen River (Hu-chi-erh-t'ing Gol). The boundary line then runs along the river in a NW direction to the center of confluence between the Hu-te-jen River (Hu-chi-erh-t'ing Gol) and the Nu-mu-erh-ken River, and between the two posts of No. 560 boundary marker. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 16.28 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 560 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are located on the banks of the Nu-mu-erh-ken River.

Post No. (I) is located on the east bank of the Nu-mu-erh-ken River, the north bank of the Hu-te-jen River (Hu-chi-erh-t'ing Gol), and 68 meters from the turning point of the boundary line at the center of confluence of these two rivers. In the direction of $75^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.22 kilometers from this marker is the Hu-te-jen-kao-ching triangulation point at an elevation of 027.3 meters in the territory of China. In the direction of $357^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 8.22 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point on the 1030.9-meter San-chueh Mountain in Chinese territory.

Post No. (II) is in Mongolian territory located on the west bank of the Nu-mu-erh-ken River, 64 meters from the bend of the boundary line at the center of confluence of the two above-mentioned rivers.

The distance between post No. (I) and No. (II) is 111 meters.

(10) From the center of confluence between the Hu-te-jen River (Hu-chi-erh-t'ing Gol) and the Nu-mu-erh-ken River, which is located between the two posts of marker No. 560, the boundary line runs down along the main stream of the Nu-mu-erh-ken River in a NW direction by the east side of an island belonging to Mongolia to the center of confluence of the Nu-mu-erh-ken River and the Ha-la-ha River located between the twin boundary posts of marker No. 561. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 31.25 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 561 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number, located on the banks of the Ha-la-ha River.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, located on the south bank of the Ha-la-ha River, the west bank of the Nu-mu-erh-ken River, and 76 meters from the turning point of the boundary line at the center of confluence of the two rivers. In the direction of $202^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.15 kilometers from this marker is a 1028.1-meter elevation in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $349^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.30 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1070.6 meters on the Ha-la-t'e Mountain in Chinese territory.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of China, located on the north bank of the Ha-la-ha River, 70 meters from the turning point of the boundary line at the center of confluence of the two rivers.

The distance between posts No. (I) and No. (II) is 125 meters.

(11) From the center of confluence of the Nu-mu-erh-ken River and the Ha-la-ha River, located between the two posts of marker No. 561, the boundary line follows the main stream of the Ha-la-ha River in a NW direction for 170 meters, then proceeds along the old bed of the Ha-la-ha River in a roughly WSW and then a NW direction for a total distance of 418 meters to the meeting point between the old channel of the Ha-la-ha River and a branch of the Nu-mu-erh-ken River. It then runs along the old bed of the Ha-la-ha River in a NW direction to the center of the intersection between the old channel and the main stream of the Ha-la-ha River (along this section of the old channel, Islands No. 1 and No. 2 belong to China, and No. 3 and No. 4 to Mongolia). It then proceeds along the main course of the Ha-la-ha River in a NW direction to the center of the main stream to the southeast of Island No. 5. Then the boundary line follows the old river channel surrounding Island No. 5, which belongs to China, to the center of confluence of the old channel and the main stream of the Ha-la-ha River. Then the boundary line follows the main stream of the river until it reaches the center of another confluence of the main stream and the old channel of the same river (along this section of the main stream of the river, Islands Nos. 6 and 7 belong to China). Then the boundary line runs along the old channel, which surrounds China's Island No. 8, to the center of another confluence of the old channel and the main stream. Then it continues along the main stream of the river to the center point of the main stream on the east side of post No. (I) of the triple-post marker No. 562 (in this section of the main stream, Islands Nos. 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, and 20 belong to China, while Islands Nos. 9, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 19 belong to Mongolia). From here the boundary line proceeds along the old river channel, which surrounds China's Island No. 21, to the center of another confluence between the old channel and the main stream. Then the boundary line runs west along the main stream to the center of the main stream of the Ha-la-ha River surrounded by the three No. 562 boundary posts.

Boundary marker No. 562 consists of three concrete posts, located on the banks of the Cha-kan-o-erh-ken Gol and the north bank of the Ha-la-ha River.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, located on the south bank of the Ha-la-ha River, the east bank of the Cha-kan-o-erh-ken Gol, and 100 meters from the turning point of the boundary line at the center of the main stream of the Ha-la-ha River.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of Mongolia, located on the south bank of the Ha-la-ha River, the west bank of the Cha-kan-o-erh-ken Gol, and 57 meters from the turning point of the boundary line at the center of the main stream of the Ha-la-ha River.

Post No. (III) is on the boundary line, located on the north bank of the Ha-la-ha River, and 329.4 meters from the turning point of the boundary line at the center of the main stream of the Ha-la-ha River. In the direction of $14^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 8.32 kilometers from this post is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1013.4 meters on the Hu-ho-wen-to-erh Mountain in the territory of China.

From boundary post No. (I) to No. (II), the $280^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and the distance is 95.3 meters. From post No. (I) to post No. (II), the magnetic azimuth is $5^{\circ}30'$ and the distance is 377.2 meters. From post No. (II) to No. (III), the magnetic azimuth is $22^{\circ}12'$ and the distance is 386.4 meters.

(12) From the center point of the main stream of the Ha-la-ha River surrounded by the three boundary posts of triple marker No. 562, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (9.0° true azimuth), passing post No. 562(III) to boundary marker No. 563. The length of this segment of the boundary marker is 2.98 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 563 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point at an elevation of 799.9 meters south of a small mountain gully, which in turn is located southeast of a 882.3-meter rise. In the direction of $9^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.63 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1013.4 meters on the Hu-ho-wen-to-erh Mountain in Chinese territory. In the direction of $133^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 10.28 kilometers is a triangulation point on the 1070.6-meter Ha-la-t'e Mountain in the territory of China.

(13) From boundary marker No. 563, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (39.2° true azimuth) for a distance of 1.35 kilometers, then continues straight toward the northeast (30.3° true azimuth) for a distance of 1.18 kilometer, and still continues along a straight line toward the northeast (40.5° true azimuth) to boundary post No. 564. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.97 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 564 is a solitary concrete post mounted on a base, located at a point at an elevation of 888.4 meters on the Ha-la-t'e-wu-la-yin Hill. In the direction of $326^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.41 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1013.4 meters on the Hu-ho-wen-to-erh Mountain in the territory of China. In the direction of $89^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.12 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 901.1 meters in the territory of China.

(14) From boundary marker No. 564, the boundary line runs along a straight line in a WNW direction (281.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 565. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 13.66 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 565 is a solitary concrete post mounted on a base, located on top of the 996.2-meter Ya-erh-kai-t'e Mountain. In the direction

of $41^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.55 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1002.0 meters on the Chu-erh-ho Ula in the territory of China. In the direction of $350^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.59 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 936.3 meters in Chinese territory.

(15) From boundary marker No. 565, the boundary line runs straight in a NW direction (301.1° true azimuth), crossing the Ah-ch'i-sha-pa-erh-t'ai River to boundary marker No. 566. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.31 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 566 is a solitary concrete post mounted on a base, located on top of the 857.8-meter O-erh-szu Ula. In the direction of $29^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.34 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 936.3 meters in Chinese territory. In the direction of $91^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.70 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1002.0 meters on the Chu-erh-ho Ula in the territory of China.

(16) From boundary marker No. 566, the boundary line runs straight in a NNW direction (353.4° true azimuth), passing the Wo-mu-hei Bulag to boundary marker No. 567. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.00 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 567 is a post, located on a sandy hill. In the direction of $86^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 56 meters from this marker is a pine tree marked with a cross in Chinese territory. In the direction of $358^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.67 kilometers is the peak of the Ta-erh-han Ula (Hu-la-te Ula) on the boundary line itself.

(17) From boundary marker No. 567, the boundary line runs straight in a NNW direction (353.4° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 568. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.65 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 568 is a solitary concrete post, located at a place at an elevation of 970.1 meters, which in turn is located 20 meters SSE of the center of a sand pit on top of the Ta-erh-han Ula (Hu-la-te Ula). In the direction of $232^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 276 meters from this marker is an exposed rocky point in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $155^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.49 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 950.3 meters on the Sa-ch'i-t'u Mountain in the territory of China.

(18) From boundary marker No. 568, the boundary line runs straight in a NNW direction (353.4° true azimuth) for a distance of 20 meters to the center of a sand pit, and then runs in a straight line WNW (293.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 569. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.80 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 569 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 8.16 kilometers southeast ($134^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth) of the 776.8-meter Sha-erh-mao-te triangulation point. In the direction of $103^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 11.36 kilometers from this marker is a 932.5-meter triangulation point on the Nu-ch'i-ken Ula in the territory of China.

(19) From boundary marker No. 569, the boundary line runs straight in a WNW direction (293.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 570. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.54 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 570 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 1.88 kilometers southwest ($228^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth) of the 776.8-meter Sha-erh-mao-te triangulation point.

(20) From boundary marker No. 570, the boundary line runs along a straight line in a WNW direction (293.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 57. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.31 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 571 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 390 meters ESE of the east branch (Hai-la-szu-t'ai-yin-chun-sa-la) of the Hu-la-szu-t'ai River. In the direction of $356^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.54 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 737.3 meters in Chinese territory. In the direction of $342^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 8.68 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 754.5 meters in the territory of China.

(21) From boundary marker No. 571, the boundary line runs straight in a WNW direction (293.8° true azimuth), crossing the east branch (Hai-la-szu-t'ai-yin-chun-sa-la) to boundary marker No. 572. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.30 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 572 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 190 meters ESE of the Hu-la-szu-t'ai River (Hai-la-szu-t'ai Gol). In the direction of $35^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.22 kilometers from this marker is a 737.3-meter triangulation point in Chinese territory. In the direction of $349^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.73 kilometers is a 754.5-meter triangulation point in Chinese territory.

(22) From boundary marker No. 572, the boundary line runs straight in a WNW direction (293.8° true azimuth), crossing the Hu-la-szu-t'ai River (Hai-la-szu-t'ai Gol) to boundary marker No. 573. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.20 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 573 is a solitary concrete post mounted on a base, located at a point 4.5 meters east of the Nomanhan triangulation point. In the direction of $331^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.31 meters from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of

754.0 meters in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $3^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.42 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 754.5 meters in Chinese territory.

(23) From boundary marker No. 573, the boundary line runs straight (329.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 574. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.73 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 574 is a solitary concrete post, located on a meadow 4.95 kilometers WNW ($299^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point at an elevation of 754.5 meters. In the direction of $346^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.46 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 730.9 meters in the territory of China.

(24) From boundary marker No. 574, the boundary line runs straight NW (329.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 575. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.79 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 575 is a solitary concrete post, located on the south bank of the En-k'o-jen Nur. In the direction of $341^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.62 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 713.0 meters in the territory of China.

(25) From boundary marker No. 575, the boundary line runs straight NW (329.0° true azimuth), crossing the southwestern corner of the En-k'o-jen Nur to boundary marker No. 576. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.17 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 576 is a solitary concrete post mounted on a base, located in the Hsi-lin-hung-hao-erh (Hsi-lin-hu-tu-ken Hill) swamp with an elevation of 702.2 meters. In the direction of $66^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.10 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 712.2 meters on top of the Cha-min-hu-ho Mountain in the territory of China.

(26) From boundary marker No. 576, the boundary line runs straight in a WNW direction (272.8° true azimuth), passing the Te-mu-ch'in Nur, a triangulation point at an elevation of 706.2 meters on the Ao-pu-kao-erh-wu-lan Rise and post No. (I) of the twin posts of marker No. 577 to the center of the Ha-la-ha River channel between the two No. 577 boundary posts. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.16 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 577 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number, located on the banks of the Ha-la-ha River.

Post No. (I) is on the boundary line, located on the east bank of the Ha-la-ha River, 136 meters from the turning point of the boundary line in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of $340^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.61 kilometers from this post is a triangulation point at an elevation of 703.5 meters in Chinese territory.

Post No. (II) is in Mongolian territory, located on the west bank of the Ha-la-ha River, 76 meters from the turning point of the boundary line in the middle of the river channel.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $246^{\circ}36'$ and the distance is 120 meters.

(27) From the center of the Ha-la-ha River channel between the two No. 577 boundary posts, the boundary line winds its way in a roughly WNW direction along the main stream of the Ha-la-ha River, passing a river channel on the northeast side of an island (belonging to Mongolia) to the southwest of the Wo-pu-to-k'o population center to the middle of this river channel between the double posts of marker No. 578.

Boundary marker No. 578 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number, located on the banks of the Ha-la-ha River.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, located on the south bank of the Ha-la-ha River, 121.5 meters from the turning point of the boundary line in the middle of the river channel.

Post No. (II) is in Chinese territory, located on the north bank of the Ha-la-ha River, 94.5 meters from the turning point of the boundary line in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of $342^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.64 kilometers from this post is a triangulation point at an elevation of 606.3 meters in the territory of China.

From boundary post No. (I) to No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $6^{\circ}48'$ and the distance is 216 meters.

(28) From the center of the Ha-la-ha River channel between the twin No. 578 posts, the boundary line continues to meander along the main stream of the Ha-la-ha River in a roughly SW direction, passing the river channel on the northwest side of an island in Mongolia to the center of the point where Sha-erh-le-ch'in River branches off from the Ha-la-ha River, and between the two No. 579 boundary posts. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.38 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 579 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number, located on the banks of the Sha-erh-le-ch'in River.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of China, located on the west bank of the Ha-la-ha River, the north bank of the Sha-erh-le-ch'in River, and 80 meters from the turning point of the boundary line at the center of the point where the Sha-erh-le-ch'in River branches off from the Ha-la-ha River. In the direction of $359^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.19 kilometers from this post is a triangulation point at an elevation of 606.3 meters in the territory of China.

Post No. (II) is in Mongolian territory, located on the west bank of the Ha-la-ha River, the south bank of the Sha-erh-le-ch'in River, and 114 meters from the turning point of the boundary line at the center of the point where the Sha-erh-le-ch'in River branches off.

From post No. (I) to No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $166^{\circ}30'$ and the distance is 146 meters.

(29) From the center of the place where the Ha-la-ha River parts with the Sha-erh-le-ch'in River between the twin posts of marker No. 579, the boundary line meanders along the Sha-erh-le-ch'in River in a WSW direction to the center of this river between the twin posts of marker No. 580. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 17.51 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 580 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number, located on the banks of the Sha-erh-le-ch'in River.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, located on the south bank of the Sha-erh-le-ch'in River 62 meters from the center of the river channel.

Post No. (II) is in Chinese territory, located on the north bank of the Sha-erh-le-ch'in River 58 meters from the center of the river channel. In the direction of $38^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.71 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 606.3 meters on top of the Pu-ha Mountain in the territory of China.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $355^{\circ}00'$ and the distance is 120 meters.

(30) From the center of the Sha-erh-le-ch'in River channel between the two No. 580 boundary posts, the boundary line continues to meander in a roughly WNW direction along the Sha-erh-le-ch'in River, passing through a river channel in the south of an island located ESE of a triangulation point at an elevation of 589.0 meters to the center of the river channel between the twin boundary posts of marker No. 581. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 16.15 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 581 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number located on the banks of the Sha-erh-le-ch'in River west of a triangulation point at an elevation of 589.0 meters.

Post No. (I) is in Chinese territory, located on the east bank of the Sha-erh-le-ch'in River, 116 meters from the turning point of the boundary line in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of $113^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 57 meters from this post is a triangulation point at an elevation of 589.0 meters in Chinese territory. In the direction of $60^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.41 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 590.3 meters in Chinese territory.

Post No. (II) is on the boundary line itself, located on the west bank of the Sha-erh-le-ch'in River, 124 meters from the turning point of the boundary line at the center of the river channel.

From post No. (I) to No. (II), the magnetic azimuth is $270^{\circ}00'$ and the distance is 240 meters.

(31) From the center of the Sha-erh-le-ch'in River channel between the twin boundary posts of marker No. 581, the boundary line runs straight in a WSW direction (260.3° true azimuth), passing boundary posts No. 581(II) and No. 582(I) to the center of the Wu-erh-hsun River channel between the twin posts of marker No. 582. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.09 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 582 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number, located on the banks of the Wu-erh-hsun River.

Post No. (I) is on the boundary line, located on the east bank of the Wu-erh-hsun River, 386 meters from the center of the river channel.

Post No. (II) is on the boundary line, located on the west bank of the Wu-erh-hsun River, 130 meters from the center of the river channel. In the direction of $315^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.33 kilometers from this post is a triangulation point at an elevation of 586.2 meters in Chinese territory.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $270^{\circ}00'$ and the distance is 516 meters.

(32) From the center of the Wu-erh-hsun River channel between the two posts of marker No. 582, the boundary line runs in a straight line WSW (260.3° true azimuth), passing boundary post No. 582(II) to boundary marker No. 583. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.29 kilometer.

Boundary marker No. 583 is a solitary concrete post mounted on a base, located on the old site of the 590.3(591.2)-meter Mu-ha-erh Hill (Wu-lan-kang-chia Hill). In the direction of $258^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.32 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 587.1 meters in Chinese territory. In the direction of $316^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.21 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 586.2 meters in the territory of China.

(33) From boundary marker No. 583, the boundary line runs straight SW (221.0° true azimuth), cutting across the northwestern part of the Ha-erh-t'ui-jao-mu Lake (Hu-chi-erh-t'e Nur) to boundary marker No. 584. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.84 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 584 is a solitary concrete post mounted on a base, located on the north bank of the Pei-erh Lake at an elevation of 587.8 meters. In the direction of $332^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.71

kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 586.5 meters in Chinese territory. In the direction of $32^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.00 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 587.1 meters in Chinese territory.

(34) From boundary marker No. 584, the boundary line runs along a straight line in a SW direction (220.5° true azimuth) for a distance of 290 meters to the shore of the Pei-erh Lake. It then traverses along the same straight line for a distance of 26.71 kilometers in the northwest of the Pei-erh Lake, and then turns from south to southwest and runs for a distance of 3.68 kilometers to the west shore of the Pei-erh Lake. The boundary line then runs straight in a WSW direction (241.7° true azimuth) for a distance of 50 meters to boundary marker No. 585. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 30.73 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 585 is a solitary concrete post, located on the west shore of the Pei-erh Lake 5.66 kilometers south ($191^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point at an elevation of 588.5 meters. In the direction of $217^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.31 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 587.8 meters in Mongolian territory.

(35) From boundary marker No. 585, the boundary line runs straight in a WSW direction (241.7° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 587. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.37 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 586 is a solitary concrete post, located on the Pu-lang-ken-pa-kan flatland 760 meters northwest ($319^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point at an elevation of 587.8 meters. In the direction of $247^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.48 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 593.2 meters in the territory of China.

(36) From boundary marker No. 586, the boundary line runs straight in a southwest direction (211.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 587. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.47 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 587 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 4.52 kilometers SSE ($183^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth) of a 593.2-meter triangulation point. In the direction of $135^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.09 kilometers from this marker is a buried rock at an elevation of 594.0 meters in the territory of Mongolia.

(37) From boundary marker No. 587, the boundary line extends along a straight line in a southwest direction (211.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 588. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.82 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 588 is a solitary concrete post, located on the Hsi-lin-hung-hao-erh flatland 3.56 kilometers northwest of the Wu-lan Hudag. In the direction of $269^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.94 kilometers from this marker is a point where a road branches off in the territory of Mongolia.

Article 33

The segment of boundary line defined in Article 1 Paragraph 26 of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 414.9483 kilometers. Along this segment of the boundary line, boundary markers No. 589 to No. 639 are erected. The details of the strike of the boundary line and the exact positions of these boundary markers are as follows:

(1) From boundary marker No. 588 which is located on the Hsi-lin-hung-hao-erh flatland, the boundary line runs straight in a NW direction (313.4° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 589. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.97 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 589 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 7.13 kilometers SW ($220^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth) of the 599.2-meter Hsi-lin Hill triangulation point. In the direction of $350^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.74 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 610.8 meters on top of the Ao-nao-hai-t'a-pan Mountain in Chinese territory.

(2) From boundary marker No. 589, the boundary line runs straight in a NW direction (313.4° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 590. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.80 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 590 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 4.23 kilometers WSW ($245^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point at an elevation of 610.8 meters on the Ao-nao-hai-t'a-pan Mountain. In the direction of $358^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.59 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 607.9 meters in Chinese territory.

(3) From boundary marker No. 590, the boundary line runs straight NW (313.4° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 591. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.88 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 591 is a solitary concrete post, located at a place 3.13 kilometers SSW ($200^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point at an elevation of 609.9 meters.

(4) From boundary marker No. 591, the boundary line runs straight NW (313.4° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 592. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.16 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 592 is a solitary concrete post, located on the Hu-lai-yin-pa-kan (Mao-tun-ha-sha-t'ing-mao-tun-t'e-mu-te-k'o) flatland 1.64 kilometers southeast ($139^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point at an elevation of 612.8 meters.

(5) From boundary marker No. 592, the boundary line runs straight in a WNW direction (296.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 593. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.58 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 593 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 2.56 kilometers SW ($231^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point at an elevation of 606.7 meters. In the direction of $120^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.06 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 612.8 meters in Chinese Territory.

(6) From boundary marker No. 593, the boundary line runs straight in a WNW direction (296.5° true azimuth), passing the southwestern part of the seasonal Hu-ho Nur to boundary marker No. 594. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.35 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 594 is a solitary concrete post, located on the ridge of the 598.4-meter Hu-t'u-ken-hu-shu Mountain (Ah-erh-pu-la-ken-mao-tun-t'e-mu-te-k'o). In the direction of $155^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.95 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 613.4 meters. In the direction of $343^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.90 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 632.5 meters in Chinese territory.

(7) From boundary marker No. 594, the boundary line runs along a straight line in a WNW direction (276.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 595. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.45 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 595 is a solitary concrete post, located on the Hao-lai-yin-hui-t'e-pa-kan flatland 6.85 kilometers WNW ($297^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point at an elevation of 613.4 meters. In the direction of $347^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.79 kilometers from this marker is a buried rock point at an elevation of 635.2 meters.

(8) From boundary marker No. 595, the boundary line runs along a straight line in a WSW direction (265.0° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 596. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.32 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 596 is a solitary concrete post, located on the Hu-je-ken-hao-lai swamp.

(9) From boundary marker No. 596, the boundary line runs straight in a WSW direction (251.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 597. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.76 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 597 is a solitary concrete post, located on the Ah-kei-t'ing-hao-lai flatland. In the direction of $356^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.10 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 642.0 meters in Chinese territory.

(10) From boundary marker No. 597, the boundary line runs in a straight line WSW (251.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 598. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.45 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 598 is a solitary concrete post, located on an alkaline ground at an elevation of 585.7 meters northwest of the Ah-erh-pu-la-ken Hudag. In the direction of $348^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance

of 3.38 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 564.2 meters in Chinese territory. In the direction of $53^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 8.92 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 642.0 meters on the Ah-kei-t'e Mountain in Chinese territory.

(11) From boundary marker No. 598, the boundary line runs straight WNW (287.9° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 599. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.63 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 599 is a solitary concrete post, located on the Te-erh-szu-t'e-ha-chu slope 5.83 kilometers SE ($136^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point at an elevation of 552.7 meters. In the direction of $85^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.35 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 564.2 meters in Chinese territory.

(12) From boundary marker No. 599, the boundary line runs straight WNW (287.9° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 600. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.82 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 600 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 172 meters south ($178^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth) of the Huo-le-te-erh-szu Hudag. In the direction of $345^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 174 meters from this marker is the Hu-le-te-erh-sen Hudag in Mongolian territory.

(13) From boundary marker No. 600, the boundary line runs straight in a NNW direction (346.0° true azimuth), passing the mid-point between the Huo-le-te-erh-szu Hudag and the Hu-le-te-erh-sen Hudag to boundary marker No. 601. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.23 kilometer.

Boundary marker No. 601 is a solitary concrete post, located at a point 60 meters NNE ($9^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth) of the Hu-le-te-erh-sen Hudag. In the direction of $154^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 64 meters from this marker is the Huo-le-te-erh-szu Hudag in the territory of China.

(14) From boundary marker No. 601, the boundary line runs straight SW (238.2° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 602. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.94 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 602 is a solitary concrete post, located on the Hsi-lin-pa-kan flatland at an elevation of 634.0 meters. In the direction of $294^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.66 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 650.7 meters on the Cha-hen-ha-erh Mountain in Chinese territory. In the direction of $321^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.89 kilometers is the 665.9-meter Ha-erh-t'ao-le-kai Hill in Chinese territory.

(15) From boundary marker No. 602, the boundary line runs straight in a SW direction (218.4° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 603. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.40 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 603 is a solitary concrete post, located on the Hu-je-ken-hsi-le flatland 3.66 kilometers south ($183^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth) of the 638.7-meter Pao-erh-ta-lang triangulation point.

(16) From boundary marker No. 603, the boundary line runs straight SW (218.4° true azimuth), passing the O-le-szu-t'e-wen-to-erh Rise to boundary marker No. 604. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.12 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 604 is a solitary concrete post, located on the O-le-szu-t'e-hung-hao-erh swamp at an elevation of 622.0(622.6) meters. In the direction of $218^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.29 kilometers from this marker is the T'a-lin-t'ao-le-kai-yin Hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(17) From boundary marker No. 604, the boundary line runs straight in a SSW direction (245.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 605. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.87 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 605 is a solitary concrete post, located on the 626.4(627.0)-meter Yin-ch'in. In the direction of $51^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.47 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 637.5 meters in Chinese territory.

(18) From boundary marker No. 605, the boundary line runs straight in a NW direction (314.4° true azimuth), passing the Ho-t'e-shao-erh-pao-k'o Lake to boundary marker No. 606. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.82 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 606 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small sand mound north of the Ho-lin-t'ui-jao-mu seasonal Lake. In the direction of $75^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.31 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 597.1 meters in the territory of China. In the direction of $317^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.30 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 604.7 meters in the territory of Mongolia.

(19) From boundary marker No. 606, the boundary line extends straight in a NW direction (314.4° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 607. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.82 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 607 is a solitary concrete post, located on the Pao-erh-ta-lang flat ridge 679 meters NNW ($1^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth) of a 604.7-meter triangulation point. In the direction of $57^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.18 kilometers is a mound in the territory of China.

(20) From boundary marker No. 607, the boundary line runs straight in a NW direction (314.4° true azimuth), passing the Pa-chia-ha-lun-sha-pa-erh-t'e Nur to boundary marker No. 606. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.78 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 608 is a solitary concrete post, located on a sandy tract between the Pa-chia-ha-lun-sha-pa-erh-t'e Nur and the Hu-je-Nur. In the direction of $10^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.91 kilometers from this marker is a 634.0-meter triangulation point in Chinese territory. In the direction of $144^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.35 kilometers is a 604.7-meter triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia.

(21) From boundary marker No. 608, the boundary line extends northwest (314.4° true azimuth), passing through the western part of the Hu-je Nur and then the Shao-pu-t'e-wu-lan Nur to boundary marker No. 609. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.43 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 609 is a solitary concrete post, located on a mountain slope 176 meters WNW ($301^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth) of a mound on top of the 646.2-meter Wu-lan Mountain. In the direction of $338^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.49 kilometers from this marker is a 660.1-meter triangulation point in the territory of China.

(22) From boundary marker No. 609, the boundary line extends straight toward the northwest (314.4° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 610. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.12 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 610 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of the 698.1(698.2)-meter Ha-sha-t'e Hill. In the direction of $336^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.70 kilometers from this marker is the Ha-ju-lin Hudag in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $68^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.19 kilometers is the Ha-pi-erh-chia Hill in the territory of China.

(23) From boundary marker No. 610, the boundary line runs straight in a NNW direction (351.5° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 611. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 14.74 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 611 is a solitary concrete post, located on a flatland 1560 meters NNW ($346^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth) of a 649.9-meter triangulation point. In the direction of $53^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.17 kilometers from this marker is a hump on the Mu-erh-ken Ula in the territory of China.

(24) From boundary marker No. 611, the boundary line runs straight in a NNW direction (351.5° true azimuth), passing post No. (I) of the twin marker No. 612 to the center of the K'o-lu-lun River channel between the two No. 612 boundary posts. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.90 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 612 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are located on the banks of the K'o-lu-lun River 2.40 kilometers northeast of a 667.3-meter rise.

Post No. (I) is on the boundary line, located on the south bank of the K'o-lu-lun River, 207.5 meters from the turning point of the boundary line in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of $130^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 132 meters from this post is an exposed rock in Chinese territory.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of China, 277 meters from the bend of the boundary line in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of $151^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.84 kilometers is a mound on the Ha-ni-ha-ta Mountain in Chinese territory.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $359^{\circ}15'$ and the distance is 484.5 meters.

(25) From the center of the K'o-lu-lun River channel between the twin boundary posts of marker No. 612, the boundary line runs up along the K'o-lu-lun River toward the north, following its channel on the west side of a small island belonging to China to the center of its channel between the twin posts of marker No. 613. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.12 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 613 consists of two concrete posts, located on the banks of the K'o-lu-lun River 1.10 kilometers SSW of the Hao-erh-hai-t'e Bulag.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, located on the south bank of the K'o-lu-lun River, 240.2 meters from the turning point of the boundary line in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of $10^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.36 kilometers from this post is the Hao-erh-hai-t'e Bulag in the territory of China.

Post No. (II) is on the boundary line, located on the north bank of the K'o-lu-lun River, 325.8 meters from the turning point of the boundary line in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of $21^{\circ}34'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 820 meters from this post is the Hao-erh-hai-t'e Bulag in the territory of China.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $358^{\circ}00'$ and the distance is 566 meters.

(26) From the center of the river channel between the two No. 613 boundary posts, the boundary line runs straight in a NNW direction (351.5° true azimuth), passing post No. 613(II) to boundary marker No. 614. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.93 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 614 is a solitary concrete post, located on the 644.6(641.8)-meter Hao-erh-hai-t'e Hill (Wen-te-k'o-t'ing-t'ao-hai-yin Hill). In the direction of $160^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 951 meters from this marker is the Hao-erh-hai-t'e Bulag in Chinese territory. In the

direction of $97^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.65 kilometers is a 747.2-meter triangulation point on the ridge of the Ha-erh-ta-lang Mountain in Chinese territory.

(27) From boundary marker No. 614, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (62.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 615. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.67 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 615 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small mountain ridge 265 meters south ($190^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth) of a mound on a 716.0-meter rise. In the direction of $221^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 67 meters from this post is a mound in the territory of China. In the direction of $145^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.88 kilometers is a 747.2-meter triangulation point on the ridge of the Ha-erh-ta-lang Mountain in the territory of China.

(28) From boundary marker No. 615, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (62.3° true azimuth), passing the seasonal Pao-erh-t'ui-jao-mu Lake to boundary marker No. 616. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.89 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 616 is a solitary concrete post, located on a mountain ridge 4.46 kilometers NE ($58^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth) of a mound on a 758.5-meter rise. In the direction of $108^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.14 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 743.8 meters in Chinese territory. In the direction of $221^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.88 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 747.2 meters on the Ha-erh-ta-lang Mountain ridge in Chinese territory.

(29) From boundary marker No. 616, the boundary line runs straight in an ENE direction (62.3° true azimuth) to boundary post No. 617. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.03 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 617 is a solitary concrete post located on a mound at the highest point of the 763.5(764.7)-meter Pu-erh-ho-jen Ula (Pu-erh-ho-jen Hill). In the direction of $141^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 19.6 meters from this marker is a mound in Chinese territory, on the 763.5(764.7)-meter Pu-erh-ho-jen Ula (Pu-erh-ho-jen Hill). In the direction of $154^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.77 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 755.2 meters in Chinese territory. In the direction of $285^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.37 kilometers is a mound on the top of the Wu-lan Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(30) From boundary marker No. 617, the boundary line runs straight in a NNW direction (356.7° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 618. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.28 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 618 is a solitary concrete post, located on a flatland 426 meters east ($93^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth) of the Cha-kan-ch'u-lu-t'e. In the direction of $33^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 8.75 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 744.3 meters on the Mang-kei-jen Hill in the territory of China.

(31) From boundary marker No. 618, the boundary line runs straight in a NNW direction (356.7° true azimuth), passing through a small saddle on the west side of the small Pu-erh-han-t'e-hua Mountain to boundary marker No. 619. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.42 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 619 is a solitary concrete post on a mountain ridge 1.64 kilometers north of the Lang-hen-yin Hill. In the direction of $305^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.01 kilometers from this marker is the 772.6-meter Ho-i Hill in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $27^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.50 kilometers is the T'ui-mu-erh-t'ing Hill in the territory of China.

(32) From boundary marker No. 619, the boundary line runs straight in a NNW direction (356.7° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 620. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.59 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 620 is a solitary concrete post, located on the Ha-mu-t'ing Hill. In the direction of $54^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 476 meters from this marker is a mound in the territory of China. In the direction of $224^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 508 meters is a rock mound in the territory of Mongolia.

(33) From boundary marker No. 620, the boundary line runs straight in a NNW direction (356.7° true azimuth), passing the seasonal Tun-ta-t'ui-jao-mu Lake to boundary marker No. 621. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.56 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 621 is a solitary concrete post, located on top of the 829.2(827.8)-meter Cha-la Ula (Cha-la-ken Hill). In the direction of $189^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 162 meters from this marker is a mound in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $53^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.02 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 771.4 meters in Chinese territory.

(34) From boundary marker No. 621, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (32.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 622. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.60 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 622 is a solitary concrete post, located at a place 4 meters south of a road, which in turn is located at a point 575 meters NW ($326^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth) of a 767.7-meter rise. In the direction of $271^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.75 kilometers is a buried rock in the territory of Mongolia.

(35) From boundary marker No. 622, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (32.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 623. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.07 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 623 is a solitary concrete post, located on a mountain slope 2.18 kilometers WSW ($271^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth) of the Shao-erh-pao-k'o Hudag. In the direction of $351^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 514 meters from this marker is a dirt hill in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $79^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.10 kilometers is a triangulation point 802.4 meters in the territory of China.

(36) From boundary marker No. 623, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (32.8° true azimuth), passing the seasonal Ah-erh-t'ui-jao-mu Lake to boundary marker No. 624. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.10 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 624 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small mountain slope 1.50 kilometers SW ($230^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth) of the 819.2-meter Pa-jun-sha-pa-erh-t'ing Hill. In the direction of $310^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 112 meters from this marker is an earth mound in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $201^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 8.75 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 802.4 meters in Chinese territory.

(37) From boundary marker No. 624, the boundary line runs straight in a NE direction (32.8° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 625. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.05 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 625 is a solitary concrete post, located on the 864.0(862.9)-meter Ha-ju-le Hill (Ha-pu-ch'i-kai-t'ing Hill). In the direction of $110^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.74 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 932.6 meters in the territory of China. In the direction of $13^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.37 kilometers is a triangulation point on the 858.3-meter Wu-lan Mountain.

(38) From boundary marker No. 625, the boundary line runs straight in a NNW direction (335.1° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 626. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.18 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 626 is a solitary concrete post, located on the 811.0(810.8)-meter Sha-pa-erh-t'e Hill (Sha-pa-erh-t'e-pu-la-ken Hill). In the direction of $101^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.40 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point on the 858.3-meter Wu-lan Mountain in the territory of China. In the direction of $247^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.55 kilometers is the Ha-erh-t'ao-le-kai-yin Hill in the territory of Mongolia.

(39) From boundary marker No. 626, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (24.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 627. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.19 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 627 is a solitary concrete post, located on a flatland 5.15 kilometers NNW ($354^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point on top of the 858.3-meter Wu-lan Mountain.

(40) From boundary marker No. 627, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (24.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 628. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.35 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 628 is a solitary concrete post, located on a mountain ridge 241 meters SW ($251^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth) of a buried rock at an elevation of 810.4 meters. In the direction of $193^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 9.95 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point on the 858.3-meter Wu-lan Mountain.

(41) From boundary marker No. 628, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (24.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 629. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.74 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 629 is a solitary concrete post, located on the northwestern slope of a 797.5-meter rise. In the direction of $46^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.21 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 791.1 meters in Chinese territory. In the direction of $353^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.06 kilometers is a pit on the Cha-kan-ch'u-lu-t'e Ula in Mongolian territory.

(42) From boundary marker No. 629, the boundary line runs in a NNE direction (24.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 630. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.99 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 630 is a solitary concrete post, located on the O-jen-ha-ma-erh Mountain ridge 23.64 meters SE ($122^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point at an elevation of 716.4 meters. In the direction of $176^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.09 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 796.9 meters in Chinese territory. In the direction of $55^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.16 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 757.4 meters in the territory of China.

(43) From boundary marker No. 630, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (24.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 631. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.19 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 631 is a solitary concrete post, located on the To-erh-po-le-chin-pao-le-te Mountain ridge. In the direction of $353^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 960 meters from this post is a buried

rock point in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $186^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.36 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 757.4 meters in the territory of China.

(44) From boundary marker No. 631, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (24.3° true azimuth), passing through the Ho-lin Mountain and the northwestern part of the T'o-mo-erh-t'e Nur to boundary marker No. 632. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.94 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 632 is a solitary concrete post, located on the northwestern slope [elevation 721.0(721.5) meters] of a rise in the northwest of the Pa-yen-pu-la-k'o Nur. In the direction of $124^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.68 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 729.4 meters in Chinese territory. In the direction of $21^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.26 kilometers is a mound on the 776.1-meter Ha-ju-le Mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(45) From boundary marker No. 632, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (25.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 633. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.66 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 633 is a solitary concrete post, located on a mountain ridge 1.82 kilometers SSE ($175^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth) of a mound on the 776.1-meter Ha-ju-le Mountain. In the direction of $98^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.86 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point on the 846.9-meter Pa-chia-ch'ao-nao-t'e Ula in Chinese territory.

(46) From boundary marker No. 633, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (25.3° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 634. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.34 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 634 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the 864.8(864.2)-meter Ch'ao-nao-t'e Ula. In the direction of $223^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.95 kilometers from this marker is a mound on the 776.1-meter Ha-ju-le Mountain in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $181^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.76 kilometers is a triangulation point on the 846.9-meter Pa-chia-ch'ao-nao-t'e Ula in Chinese territory.

(47) From boundary marker No. 634, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (23.4° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 635. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.76 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 635 is a solitary concrete post, located on an earth embankment 2.50 kilometers NNW of the Je-mu-t'e Nur. In the direction of $170^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.70 kilometers from this marker is the site of historical ruins on a 721.8-meter peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of $208^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 8.26 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 870.8 meters in the territory of China.

(48) From boundary marker No. 635, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (23.4° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 636. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 13.57 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 636 is a solitary concrete post, located on a 776.0(775.0)-meter rise. In the direction of $147^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.68 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 788.4 meters in Chinese territory. In the direction of $60^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.03 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 741.1 meters in Chinese territory.

(49) From boundary marker No. 636, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (23.4° true azimuth), passing through a 771.7-meter rise to boundary marker No. 637. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.81 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 637 is a solitary concrete post, located on the top of the Hsi-jen Hill (Hsi-erh-ch'i-ni-ao-erh-kei-le). In the direction of $206^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 19.7 meters from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 767.3 meters in the territory of China. In the direction of $302^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 47 meters is a triangulation point at an elevation of 764.3 meters in the territory of Mongolia.

(50) From boundary marker No. 637, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (26.4° true azimuth) to boundary marker No. 638. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.78 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 638 is a solitary concrete post, located on a small mountain ridge 2.78 kilometers WNW ($283^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point at an elevation of 653.7 meters. In the direction of $213^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.80 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 767.3 meters in Chinese territory.

(51) From boundary marker No. 638, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (26.4° true azimuth), crossing the Cha-kan Nur to the temporarily erected boundary marker No. 639. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.79 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 639 is a post, temporarily erected at a point on the boundary line 8.3 meters SSW from a point where the elevation is 646.7(645.5) meters [the center of the 646.7(645.0)-meter T'a-erh-pa-ken-ta-hu Hill] at the eastern terminal of the Sino-Mongolian boundary line. In the direction of $306^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.73 kilometers from this marker is the Cha-hen Hill in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $152^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.60 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 648.1 meters in Chinese territory.

(52) From the temporarily erected boundary marker No. 639, the boundary line runs straight in a NNE direction (26.4° true azimuth) to the eastern terminal of the Sino-Mongolian boundary line where the elevation is 646.7(645.5) meters [the center of the 646.7(645.0)-meter T'a-erh-pa-ken-ta-hu Hill]. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.3 meters.

Part III. Maintenance of the Boundary Line and Boundary Markers

Article 34

1. The high contracting parties agree to properly maintain the boundary markers, and to take necessary measures to prevent the moving, damage and destruction of said markers.

2. Neither party should unilaterally erect new boundary posts, mounds, or other markers on the boundary line. However, in order to make the boundary line clearer, the two parties may hereafter, when they deem necessary, add necessary markers at certain points.

Article 35

1. Concerning the maintenance of the boundary markers, the two parties should undertake the following responsibilities:

(1) Single, double and triple boundary markers in the territory of one country should be maintained by the country in which they are located, whereas the odd-number boundary markers on the boundary line should be maintained by China and the even-number boundary markers on the boundary line should be maintained by Mongolia.

(2) Both parties are responsible for the maintenance of boundary markers bearing the national emblems of both countries.

2. If either party discovers that the boundary markers are moved, damaged or destroyed, it should immediately notify the other party. The party responsible for the maintenance of these markers should, in the presence of the other party, restore, repair or re-erect said signs at the original location. If the moved, damaged or destroyed boundary markers cannot be restored, repaired or rebuilt because of natural reasons, both parties may negotiate for a proper site for their rebuilding under the principle of not changing the boundary line.

3. Regarding the restoration, repair or rebuilding of boundary markers, both parties should make a record. In the case of selecting new sites for the erection of boundary markers or adding subsidiary markers, both parties should sign documents stating the positions of said markers or subsidiary markers in the same way as other boundary markers are described in this protocol, and draw a sketch map showing the positions of these new markers or subsidiary markers. The above documents and sketch maps, once signed by both parties, will become a part of this protocol.

Article 36

Both parties should take measures for the protection of triangulation points, wells, springs, and boundary roads striding the boundary line, and their positions should not be altered by anybody.

The triangulation points on the boundary line itself belong to both parties and at their disposal.

Article 37

Both parties should do everything possible to prevent the change of course of the main streams of the boundary rivers. No party should artificially cause any change to any extent the course of the main streams of the boundary rivers. If the course of the main stream of a boundary river is changed due to natural causes, the original boundary line remains unchanged unless otherwise agreed upon by both parties.

Article 38

Both parties should protect the objects used in this protocol to describe the strike of the boundary line and the positions of the boundary markers so that they will not be moved or destroyed. Both parties are responsible for the maintenance of such things on the boundary line, and each party is responsible for such objects located in its territory.

Article 39

Both parties are responsible for prosecuting the persons who move, damage, or destroy the boundary markers.

Article 40

After the protocol comes into effect, a joint inspection of the entire boundary line between the two countries should be made every five years. With the mutual agreement of both parties, the inspection may be postponed, or a joint inspection may be made for certain sections of the boundary line. Upon the suggestions of one party and the concurrence of the other, both parties may conduct an unscheduled joint inspection for certain sections of the boundary line. After each joint inspection, both parties should compile a joint record.

Part IV. Concluding Articles

Article 41

The "Boundary Atlas Between the People's Republic of China and the Mongolian People's Republic" appended to this protocol is printed in Chinese-Mongolian and Mongolian-Chinese language editions. The contents

of both editions are the same. There are 105 plates in each edition in scales of 1:100,000. In addition, there are in each edition six plates of islands, in scales of 1:10,000, with their nationality indicated, along the section with the Ha-la-ha River as the boundary line.

Article 42

This protocol becomes effective on the day of its signing. According to Article 3 Paragraph 2 of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty, this protocol becomes a part of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty as soon as it becomes effective, and the boundary atlas appended to this protocol will replace the original atlas appended to the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty.

The signing of this protocol, in two copies written in Chinese and Mongolian languages respectively and with both copies equally authoritative, is executed at Ulan Bator on June 30, 1964.

Plenipotentiary Delegate
of the Government
of the
People's Republic of China

CHI P'eng-fei
[1213 7720 7378]

Signature

Plenipotentiary Delegate
of the Government
of the
Mongolian People's Republic

Sosorbaram

Signature

GLOSSARY

(Standard Terms Used in this Translation)

<u>Mongolian Term</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Bulag	Spring
Gol	River
Нгуу gvv	Gully, Ravine, Gulch
Nur	Lake
Nuru	Mountain range
Tapan (Dabaa)	Col gap (pass)
Ula	Mountain, Mountain range
Уулаа	WELL

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- END -